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 District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. V. Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.
 Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.
 Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A.
 The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:
 Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Brig. Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.
 Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A. Address Manila, P. I.
 Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig.-Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. A. Headquarters at Iloilo, Island of Panay. Address Manila, P. I.
 Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig.-Gen. W. A. Kobbe, U. S. A. Headquarters at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. Address Manila.
 Department in Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Vols. (Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.)
 Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.
 Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.
 China Relief Expedition.—Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U. S. A. Address China, via San Francisco, Cal.
 Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig.-Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.
 Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A. in temporary command.
 Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A. in temporary command.
 Department of Alaska.—Headquarters, Fort St. Michael. Brig.-Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.
 Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio, Col. C. McKibbin, 12th Inf.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion.—Headquarters E. F. G. H. I. K. and L. Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y.; M. West Point, N. Y.; A, B, C and D. Address Manila, P. I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A. San Juan, P. R.; B. Fort Myer, Va.; C. Havana, Cuba; D. Fort St. Michael, Alaska; E, F and H, in Philippines; address Manila; I. China.

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1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E. Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F. Fort Keogh, Mont.; G. Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H. Fort Meade, So. D.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba. I, K, L and M. Pasa Caballos, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

4th Cav., in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F. Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E. Fort Grant, Ariz.; G. Fort Apache, Ariz.; H. Fort Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H. Address Manila, P. I.; Troops I, K, L and M. China. Address China, via San Francisco, Cal.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M. Puerto Principe, Cuba; E. San Luis, Cuba; F and H. Santiago, Cuba; G. Guantanamo, Cuba; A. Fort Reno, Okla.; B and D. Fort Riley, Kan.; C. Fort Sill, Okla.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, address Manila; I, K, L and M, ordered to sail from San Francisco, April 15, for Manila.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, L and M. Manzanillo, Cuba; B, D, I and K. Holquin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H to sail from San Francisco, Cal., April 15, for Manila.



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12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where regiment is organizing.

13th Cav.—Headquarters Fort Meade, South Dakota, where regiment is organizing.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where regiment is organizing.

15th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., where regiment is organizing. Troops C and D will sail for Manila April 1.

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11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.

17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba; 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d and 36th Cos., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.

26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Wash.; 28th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 36th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 37th and 49th Cos., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.

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50th, 53d and 57th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 52d and 55th Cos., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th and 59th, San Juan, P. R.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d 64th, 65th, 68th, 70th and 71st Cos., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.

66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 69th and 73d, Fort Monroe, Va.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 74th Co., Fort Williams, Me.; 75th Co., Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d and 84th Cos., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.

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9th Bat., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., China. Address small China, via San Francisco, Cal.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.

Bands—1st, Sullivans Island, S. C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 8th, Fort Columbus, N. Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Manila; Cos. K and L will sail from San Francisco for Manila April 5, and Cos. I and M on April 15.

2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; D, Columbus Eks., O.

2d Inf., in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

4th Inf., in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

5th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, address Manila; Cos. E, F, G, H to sail from San Francisco for Manila April 1.

6th Inf., in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

7th Inf.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A and K, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Liscum, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; F and L, Fort Gibson, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, Address Manila.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; A and C, Fort Snelling, Minn.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, China. Address China, via San Francisco, Cal.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K and M, in Philippines, address Manila; F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M will leave San Francisco, Cal., April 5, en route to the Philippines; and Cos. A, B, C and D will leave San Francisco April 15 en route for Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.

12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Address Manila; E and G, Pittsburgh Bks., N. Y.; F, Madison Bks., N. Y.; H, Fort Porter, N. Y.

16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines. Address Manila.

25th Inf.—Headquarters Fort McPherson, Ga., where regiment is organizing. Cos. A, B, C and D, Manila.

26th Inf.—Headquarters Fort Plattsburgh, N. Y., where regiment is organizing. Cos. A, B, C and D, Manila.

27th Inf.—Headquarters Fort Sherman, Wash., where regiment is organizing. Cos. A, B, C and D, Manila.

28th Inf.—Headquarters Vancouver Barracks, Washington, where regiment is organizing. Cos. A, B, C and D, Manila.

29th Inf.—Headquarters Fort Riley, Ill., where regiment is organizing.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Logan, Colo., where regiment is organizing.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

40th Inf., 41st Inf., 42d Inf., 43d Inf., 44th Inf., 45th Inf., 46th Inf., 47th Inf., 48th Inf., 49th Inf., in Philippines shortly to leave for United States for muster out. 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th and 36th. Address San Francisco, Cal., where regiments are, or en route to, for muster out. The 35th Inf. will be mustered out at Portland, Ore., in April.

Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, San Juan, P. R. E. F. G. Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R. H. Abonito, P. R.

A PETTICOAT PRESIDENTE.

If Capt. Julien E. Gaujot, of the 27th Vol. Inf., runs for President when the women have the ballot we wish to venture the prediction that he will get a big vote. The Manila "Freedom" credits him with being the first man in the Philippines to grant political suffrage to women. It is now in order for the charming woman suffragists, like Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, who are never so happy as when "whereas," to adopt voluminous resolutions on Captain Gaujot. He could not find a man in Navalches, ten miles northeast of Manila, where his company is garrisoned, whom he considered capable of holding the office of President, so he appointed a woman. The men did not like the arrangement at first, but when they found that the new President was backed by the military they were careful to treat her with due respect. She has filled the place so satisfactorily that the experiment may be said to be a success. A President is what we understand as Mayor.

The New York "Sun" reports that several million cartridges charged with balistite, a new explosive to which the Italian military authorities have pinned their faith, were recently found in a damaged condition, and the Italian Minister of War immediately ordered a special inquiry into the affair, which demonstrated the fact that balistite deteriorates after a certain period, the actual length of which has not been made known. The committee recommended the adoption of a more reliable explosive, but in the meantime, of course, balistite must be retained. The fact that a large proportion of the cartridges now in store are steadily becoming unfit for use causes alarm. The present stock aggregates 200,000,000 cartridges.

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HAVANA A HEALTHY CITY.

In his report on the vital statistics of Havana for the month of February, 1901, Major and Surgeon W. C. Gorgas calls attention to the steadily decreasing death rate as the most reliable indication of the steadily improving sanitary condition.

The last February of the Spanish rule, 1898, gave us a death rate of 82.32 per thousand. February of 1901, the third February under American rule, gives us a death rate of 19.82, which places Havana in the class of healthy cities. For one week in January Baltimore had a death rate of 26.98; Cincinnati, 22.65; Boston, 24.10; Jacksonville, 48.8; Newark, N. J., 22.61; New Orleans, 28.26; New York, 22.42; Washington, 26.60; Belfast, Ireland, 23.90, and Mobile, 29.73. The returns taken for comparison are those of dates between January 16 and 26, the latest received. These place the cities following Havana in the following order as concerns healthfulness. 1. New York; 2. Havana; 3. Newark; 4. Cincinnati; 5. Belfast; 6. Boston; 7. Washington; 8. New Orleans; 9. Mobile; 10. Baltimore; 11. Jacksonville.

Dr. Gorgas says:

"Jacksonville, Mobile and New Orleans, all have a higher death rate than Havana. Taking cities in the yellow-fever area, such as New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Tampa, Key West and Havana, those in bad sanitary condition, as shown by their high death rate, would be more likely to become infected than a city such as Havana, which is in first-class condition, as shown by its low death rate. I think it probable that within a year or two Havana will have to take steps to protect itself from the above-mentioned cities. During February of 1900, we had 17 new cases of yellow fever; in February of 1901 we had 8 new cases. As the number of non-immunes was very much larger in February of this than in that of last year, I think the showing is very encouraging. Besides disinfecting the houses with formaline and other disinfectants, we now screen the rooms occupied by a yellow fever patient as soon as his case is reported, and kill all the mosquitoes in the building with the fumes of pyrethrum powder, at the same time covering with kerosene oil all places where mosquitoes can breed about the building. We also kill the mosquitoes in all the adjoining buildings in the same way. With these measures and the steps we are taking to kill the mosquitoes in the suburbs, I hope to markedly decrease the yellow fever during the coming summer."

EXECUTION OF A REBEL OFFICER.

Such a scene as that witnessed at the execution of the rebel Lieutenant, Robert Mendoza, at Santa Maria, Bulacan province, Luzon, on Feb. 15 must have the greatest influence on the Filipino population and go a great way to bring about not only peace, but civil order and respect for law. The criminal's last words were commendatory of his American executioners in that they breathed no reproach against them. The preparations for the execution were carried on under the direction of Lieut. Col. Robert D. Walsh, Capt. George I. Becker, Lieut. Benjamin Kossman and Surg. John A. Metzger, 35th Vol. Inf. In his last speech to the natives gathered about the scaffold Mendoza, who had been convicted of cutting a native's throat, said: "I am about to die. I do not wish to plead for mercy, but I did not murder Juan de Vera of my own accord, but only under the instructions of Lieutenant Colonel Morales. I do not blame the American soldiers and officers; they are only doing their duty; but I blame Morales, who should suffer instead of me. I thank the Americans for all the kindness they have shown me. Some persons have said I am a ladrone, but I never stole three centimos in my life. I wish to thank you all for the attention you have shown in listening to me. Farewell."

THE PROBLEM OF ASIA.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette, London.)

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Gazette:

Sir—In a brief review of my book, "The Problem of Asia," in your issue of Jan. 19, I find the following remarks:

"Captain Mahan will not allow that the acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine should be held to bar the United

States from concerning themselves with extra-American complications. In other words, the United States may enter into the affairs of Europe, but Europe must have no part in the affairs of America."

It is not an infrequent experience with authors to find very unexpected inferences drawn from what they have written, and ordinarily these are most wisely met with a philosophical shrug. I feel, however, that it is due to my reasonableness to ask your insertion of this letter, with the following quotation from the book (p. 13):—

"The Monroe Doctrine commits us (the United States) only to a national policy, which may be comprehensively stated as an avowed purpose to resist the extension of the European system to the American continents. As a just counter-weight to this pretension, which rests in no wise upon international law, but upon our own interests as we understand them, we have adopted as a rule of action abstention from interference—even by suggestion, and much more by act—in questions purely European."

I cannot but think that a perfectly distinct statement like this, occurring in the opening pages of the essay, should have qualified your reviewer's comment, or else have been given explicit quotation.

A. T. MAHAN.
160 W. 86th St., New York, Feb. 4, 1901.

THE MARINE AT PEKIN.

"Mauvais sujet, mais bon soldat."

Some months ago, a city tough,
He roistered, drank and swore;
By all good people shaken off,
And banned his father's door.
To-day, where shot and shrapnel come,
On Pekin's wall his place;
A champion of Christendom
And type of all his race.

Poor, rude, forsworn of grace and wit,
Of lowly name and birth,
A heart of true Yankee grit
Is all he has of worth.
Hard knocks to take and hard to give
When blood runs hot and high,
And though he knows not how to live,
He well knows how to die.

Within the close legation grounds
Are wives and children fair,
Distracted with battle's sights and sounds
And menace everywhere.
He has no saintly ethic code
To nerve his eye and arm;
He only swears that he'll be blown!
Ere they meet hurt or harm.

Hemm'd in by circling flame and steel,
Their steadfast guard he stands;
Hardly to snatch a scanty meal
The rifle leaves his hands;
And oft, in sore fatigue sunk down,
There flits before his view
Dream pictures of his native town
And Mamie's eyes of blue.

A few weeks hence he'll walk our streets,
Back from the new Crusade,
Alone, unknown to all he meets,
No palm or cross displayed;
But ne'er did Christian squire or knight,
By Richard led of old,
More nobly stem the press of fight
Or win the spurs of gold.

WILL STOKES.
U. S. Marine Corps.

Some time ago we spoke of the tests made by Col. Philip Reade, Inspector General of the Department of Dakota, as to the advantages of different forms of canteen. The St. Paul "Pioneer Press" says that Colonel Reade as a result of these tests will probably recommend the adoption of a canteen having the essential features of one at present made in Germany. It is made of aluminum, in a single piece, and will expand considerably without bursting, to accommodate the expansion by freezing of any liquid it may contain. To prevent a too rapid change of temperature it is covered with a layer of genuine felt nearly half an inch thick.

which when wet will, by evaporation on a hot day, cool water within the canteen to an agreeable temperature. Colonel Reade has also devised a removable supporting strap for haversacks that will prevent the sacks from ripping loose, however heavily they may be loaded. Still another suggestion will be that, as a substitute for the bayonet the soldier should carry in a leather sling a small short-handled ax, which would serve many useful purposes, especially in camp.

The "Army and Navy Gazette," considering the relation of England to other powers, says: "Happily, our relations with the American Government are most amicable; but we must not overlook the fact that the United States have embarked upon a policy of political expansion which may yet bring them into conflict with the Powers of the Old World. In Europe we have many rivals. There is a strong conviction in this country that the American fleet, when hostilities break out, will be found on our side, and we can only hope that such may prove to be the case. It is not necessary to recall to the memory of our readers the huge strides that the United States have made and are making. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, which have been presented to the House of Representatives, are the largest known in the history of the American Navy."

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York left Portsmouth, England, for Australia on March 16, all the warships present being dressed in honor of their departure. King Edward made use of the occasion to decorate with Victorian orders the bluejackets who hauled the gun-carriage to Windsor on the occasion of Queen Victoria's funeral. It is understood that the chartering for eight months of the Ophir, on which the Duke and Duchess set sail, costs the British Government £85,000 and the bill for refurbishing and redecorating her will amount to £32,000 more. The Admiralty insisted that the vessel should be manned by naval men with the exception of the engineer staff. The crew includes 27 officers and 125 bluejackets, 100 marines, 37 members of the band, 88 engineers and 50 stewards.

The Manila "New American" says: "Now that the unholy combination of the liquor men and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has abolished the canteen, it will probably go into the recruiting service to fill the vacancies in the ranks which will occur because of the refusal of the men to enlist in consequence of the abridgment of their reasonable privileges. It is a great pity that everybody but officers and soldiers legislate for the Army."

A Pekin press dispatch says Major Morris C. Foote, 9th U. S. Inf., says the French soldiers were frequently abusive to the American troops, who were unarmed while out on pass, while the French were armed with swords or bayonets. On one occasion an American disarmed a Frenchman and turned over his weapon to the sergeant of the guard, explaining satisfactorily his reasons for the action taken.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has announced in the House of Commons that the cost of the China expedition would be £3,500,000. Lieut. Col. Arthur Lee, who was British military attache with the United States Army during the Spanish-American War, said during the discussion of the Army estimates that he believed the War Office should increase the pay of soldiers. He added that the larger sum offered by the United States brought in recruits of a higher class, physically and mentally, than the British recruits.

A British punitive expedition of 500 men, after making an eight-day march into the Somalis' country, South Africa, was attacked on Feb. 19 at Sannass, 29 miles from Afmada, and lost 17 killed, including Lieutenant Colonel Maitland. The Somalis were beaten off with the loss of 150 men killed.

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That the bayonet is not an obsolete weapon is the contention of a writer in the "United Service Magazine." "Times out of number," we are told, "the Boers, safely ensconced behind almost impregnable defenses, have held their ground unflinchingly under the heaviest rifle and artillery fire, yet as soon as a bayonet charge appeared likely to be pressed home their courage vanished." "We are told," but by whom? Stories of bayonet charges are common among camp rumors, but when you search for any substantial proof of them it is difficult to find, and certainly it does not appear in the report of casualties. There is nothing it is so easy to exaggerate as a bayonet charge. Running after an enemy who has already made up his mind to leave is not a bayonet charge, even though each musket in the charging line carries a prodigious iron. Still, it would be cruel to deprive John Bull of the comfort he appears to derive from mythical stories of bayonet charges. "Give them the cold steel, boys!" is an expression that figures often on this side of the Atlantic in stories of battle, but much more often than in the actual experiences of war.

A line officer at one of our large posts writes: "Can it be possible that the War Department will listen to the plaints of chaplains to be relieved from the operation of orders sending them on foreign service? Like good soldiers of the Cross they should be only too ready and anxious to go."

Shortly after his arrival in Washington Dr. Silva, the new Minister from Colombia, authorized the announcement that his country was ready to give the United States practically full control over the territory occupied by the Panama Canal.

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THE MOSQUITO AND YELLOW FEVER.

Probably no report of recent years on medical subjects
has been more important than that of the Yellow Fever
Board, which has been making an exhaustive study in
Cuba of the relation of the mosquito to yellow fever.
It seems only yesterday that the mosquito was lightly
considered by all save a few scientists merely as a
troublesome pest. Now it develops under scientific re-
search into a winged monstrosity, a perfect arsenal of
deadly diseases, running a close second to the ever
present microbe and becoming the object of the deliber-
ations of learned bodies and of ponderous essays.

In the fight of present conclusions, it appears that the
frantic haste displayed after our occupancy of Cuban
cities in 1898 to rid them of yellow fever was energy
misplaced, if the decision of the Pan-American Medical
Congress, that the disinfection of clothing and
houses is useless as a precaution against the spread of
yellow fever, is sound. The Board reported that non-
immunes were allowed to sleep in infected clothing and
bedding, but none contracted the disease. One of the
surprising conclusions of the Board was that yellow
fever is not due to dirt. It may occur in the cleanest
localities. Dr. Wilde, delegate of the Argentine Re-
public to the Congress, proposed the creation of an
international yellow fever board to study means of
exterminating the disease.

In the "Journal of Tropical Medicine," A. H. Hanley,
F. R. C. S. T., expresses fear that the present attention
to the mosquito may cause people to neglect quinine.
Any one who goes to Southern Nigeria and expects to
steer clear of fever by use of the mosquito net at night
will, he says, in many cases, be soon disillusioned. After
fifteen years' experience of Southern Nigeria, he cannot
speak to strongly of quinine as a prophylactic. He de-
precates the tendency to put the quinine bottle on one
side and depend on the mosquito net. The people who
do that either do not believe in quinine as a prophylac-
tic, or fail to see that the mosquito net at night con-
fers but partial protection.

In the "Journal of the American Medical Association"
Drs. Walter Reed, James Carroll and Aristides Agramonte
declare that yellow fever is not conveyed by
fomites. The spread of yellow fever can be most effect-
ually controlled by measures directed to the destruction of
the mosquitoes and the protection of the sick against
the bites of these insects.

At the January meeting of the New York Academy
of Medicine Dr. Wm. J. Thompson said that the dis-
covery of the mosquito theory of the distribution of
malaria was one of the most important events in the history
of medicine—more important even than the discovery
of the germ that causes tuberculosis. The finding of the
true source of malaria brushes away at once all the
old ideas with regard to essentially-unhealthy climates.
An unhealthy climate is always an infected climate.
Dr. James J. Walsh said that as the result of Italian
investigation there is the greatest confidence in Rome
that before long the city will be entirely free of the
disease. American students in Rome feel that if they
protect themselves at night from mosquitoes they are

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sure to avoid the dreaded Roman fever. At Albanella,
near Naples, where malaria of the most virulent form
has existed since early Roman times, a small colony of
Italian scientists demonstrated that it was possible for
people who had never had malaria to dwell in the mos-
malaria part of the region a whole summer without con-
tracting the disease.

The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine has been
investigating the subject of yellow fever, and its officers,
Drs. Herbert E. Durham and (the late) Walter Myers,
have presented an abstract of their investigations. The
New York "Medical News" notes that both investigators
contracted the disease, and in the case of Dr. Myers it
proved fatal. Among the most interesting of their find-
ings was a fine, small bacillus, found in all cases of
yellow fever, which bacillus does not agree with any
other which has been described as an etiological factor.
They mention that Sternberg had seen it, but did not
recognize its universal presence. Thus far the investiga-
tors have not been able to isolate and grow this
organism. The conclusion is reached that the protozoan
class of parasite probably has nothing to do with yellow
fever. They reject the mosquito theory of transmission
of the fever.

WHEN PRESIDENTS ARE VOLUBLE.

It is generally considered that the man in public office
seldom loses sight of the old saw, "Silence is golden."
Loquacity is avoided both in verbal utterance and in
the voice of the pen. The only occasion, probably, when
this truism is departed from is in the inaugural ad-
dresses made by the Presidents. All of our Presidents
were masters of language (of course, supposing that
each President wrote his own inaugural), but some
more brief and forceful than others, and possessing the
art of condensation unhampered by verbose tendency.
The aptitude and knowledge required to place public
affairs before the people in a more or less condensed but
comprehensive form may be shown by and lend interest
to a comparison of the number of words employed by
the different Presidents on the national occasions of in-
augural ceremonies. Thus:

Washington, 1789, 1,350; 1793, 135. Adams (John),
1797, about 2,000. Jefferson, 1801, 1,500; 1805, 2,000.
Madison, 1809, 1,200; 1813, 1,100. Monroe, 1817, 3,100;
1821, 4,200; Adams (John Q.), 1825, 2,700. Jackson,
1829, 1,100; 1833, 1,100. Van Buren, 1837, 3,800; Har-
rison (W. H.), 1841 (short term), 7,700. Tyler, 1841,
1,400. Polk, 1845, 4,500. Taylor, 1849 (died), 1,100.
Fillmore, 1850 (no inaugural address). Pierce, 1853,
3,100. Buchanan, 1857, 2,700; Lincoln, 1861, 3,410;
1865 (assassinated), 600. Johnson, 1865, 350. Grant,
1869, 1,100; 1873, 1,300. Hayes, 1877, 2,200. Gar-
field, 1881 (assassinated), 3,000. Arthur, 1881, 400.
Cleveland, 1885, 1,650; 1893, 2,000. Harrison (B.),
1889, 4,200. McKinley, 1897, 2,100; 1901, 4,150.

According to the preliminary returns of the general
census, Germany, on Dec. 1 last, had a population of
56,345,014 inhabitants. Prussia had a population of
34,500,000; Bavaria, 6,200,000; Saxony, 4,200,000, and
Wurtemberg, 2,300,000. The population of towns with
more than 100,000 inhabitants was a little over 9,100,
000, or 16.7 per cent. of the total. During the last five
years—that is, since the census of 1895—the German
population has increased by 4,065,113 souls, or 7.78 per
cent. Inhabitants of the Empire were employed in or
dependent on the various industries as follows: Indus-
tries including mines, 20,253,241, or 39.12 per cent.;
agriculture, 18,501,307, or 35.74 per cent.; trade and
commerce, 5,906,846, or 11.52 per cent.; Army and
liberal professions, 2,835,014, or 5.48 per cent.; domestic
service, 886,807, or 1.71 per cent.; unoccupied, 3,327,000,
or 6.43 per cent. The German Empire covers 211,168
square miles.

"Does the English soldier pay for medical attendance?"
is a question that has been much discussed in the
English press in connection with the case of a soldier
who declares he was mulcted in hospital stoppages, al-
though wounded in the war. The soldier, says the
"British Medical Journal," does not pay for medical
attendance in any sense—the stoppages are for rations
consumed in hospital.

The total of appropriations at the second session of
the Fifty-sixth Congress, just ended, according to a
statement prepared by Chairman Cannon of the House
Appropriation Committee, is \$700,911,688, and the grand
total for the entire Congress, \$1,440,062,545, against
\$1,568,212,637 by the Fifty-fifth Congress.

The Continental Guard is a body of substantial citi-
zens recently organized in Washington, D. C. The pur-
pose of the organization is to perpetuate the memory,
traditions, tactics, uniforms, etc., of the revolutionary
period. The major commandant is W. V. Cox; adjutant,
Paul Beckwith.

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REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

In connection with the reorganization of the Regular Army the War Department this week has been engaged upon the most difficult and tedious task of selecting officers of the Volunteer and Regular Service for appointment to the staff positions created by the provisions of the act. There are naturally many hundreds of applications for these desirable vacancies and the influence brought to bear by the applicants has been in all cases exceedingly strong. The appointment of the junior officers from the Volunteer Army will be the next matter to be worked out by the Department.

The transfer of regular troops from this country to the Philippine Islands is progressing in the most satisfactory manner, and it is now evident that there will be no difficulty in getting all the Volunteers home in time for muster out by the 30th of June. The Quarter-master's Department has been forced to charter one additional transport—the Ohio—which will be immediately put into commission and sent to Manila to assist in bringing home the Volunteer regiments. General MacArthur has cabled the Department that the transports Sumner and Indiana have been assigned to bring to Manila the troops from China and that they will leave Taku about the latter part of April. The only troops of this country, besides the Marines, which will remain in China are the men of Company B of the 9th Infantry, commanded by Captain A. W. Brewster of that regiment. General Chaffee will not leave China until the middle of May and then, as stated in the Army and Navy Journal of March 23, he will be ordered on a tour of inspection of the Philippine Archipelago. It is expected that he will complete this trip about the time that civil government has been thoroughly established throughout the island, or July 1, when he will relieve General MacArthur, who is scheduled to return to this country and take command of the Department of the Dakotas with headquarters at Saint Paul.

The next Volunteer organization, in addition to those already announced in these columns, to leave the Philippines for this country are the 45th and 40th Infantry, which are to sail from Manila for San Francisco on the Sheridan not later than the 10th of April. From now on it is the intention of the War Department authorities to give the men as an organization the option of being mustered out at San Francisco or at the place of the muster into the Service. It is not believed that many of the regiments will prefer to be mustered out at places other than San Francisco, as by so doing the men individually would lose money.

The three companies of the 11th Infantry now stationed at Fort Columbus and the one company of the same regiment now at Fort Ethan Allen, have been ordered to leave their respective posts for San Francisco on April 8th and to sail for Manila about the 15th of the month. The other companies of the regiment left for San Francisco on the 26th of this month and will sail for the Philippine Islands in the immediate future. The Adjutant General's Office is now considering the advisability of ordering the other battalions of Regular regiments in this country to the Philippine Islands, and there is little doubt but that orders to that effect will be promulgated within a few days. It has been definitely decided that no more home battalions of Regulars will be brought home while the present conditions exist in the Philippines. The so-called home battalion scheme has not proved a complete success, and in the future when it is deemed wise to grant any organization a rest from foreign service the regiment will be ordered back to this country as a unit and not as a part.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NAVAL POLICY BOARD.

The Naval Board on Policy held an important session last week in which some of the most interesting problems which have come before it were discussed. The Chinese situation received especial attention, and the general naval prospect was carefully gone over with a view to possible, though not probable, contingencies in the future. The value of Pago-Pago as a naval base for the whole South Pacific was discussed at considerable length, but without coming to a definite conclusion in the matter it was laid aside for further consideration at some future meeting.

The necessity for a definite program in connection with Hawaii and Pearl Harbor, Subig Bay and the Philippines called for no little exchange of views, and the opinion was expressed that if the United States aspires to become a real world power in its naval establishment strong efforts should be made in the line of improving the great natural advantages of Pearl Harbor and Subig Bay.

The exertions of the Bureau of Equipment in acquiring coaling station privileges in various parts of the world were favorably commented on, and it is probable that further extensions of coaling facilities will be carried out as fast as funds become available. One of the questions before the board, and which has an important bearing upon the offensive value of the Navy, was the matter of a properly balanced battery for the new ships under construction at the present time. The opinion was practically unanimous that the day of heavy guns, to the detriment of the high power secondary batteries has passed. It will be seen whether the conclusions will be borne out by actual practice in the arming of new ships throughout the world.

Considerable interest was manifested in the published program for the increase of the French Navy, but no comparisons were made, nor was much attention bestowed upon the Russian intentions for an increase in the fleet.

The Policy Board is practically agreed as to the increasing value of the Naval War College at Newport, and the work sent out by that institution during the year just closed received much favorable comment. Admiral Dewey presided at the meeting of the board, and Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Underwood, U. S. N., reported for duty as recorder, taking the place of Lieut. H. H. Ward, U. S. N.

The Secretary of the Navy has settled the discussion among the officials at the Naval Observatory by placing Professor Brown upon waiting orders and placing Prof. Walter S. Harshman in charge of the Nautical Almanac. Professor Brown, it is said, has admitted writing certain letters connected with an effort to secure civilian management of the Observatory, but the Secretary is of the opinion that nothing could be gained by ordering a court-martial in his case. Captain Davis, the officer of the Navy who preferred the charges against Professor Brown, has applied for sea service, and, as his term for land duty expires in the near future, it is understood that he will be assigned to other duty in the summer or fall. Secretary Long has called a meeting of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Observatory for April 9. The board consists of Prof. Charles F. Chandler, of Columbia University, recently appointed in place of Mr. St. Clair McKelway, of the Brooklyn "Eagle," who declined the appointment; Prof. William R. Harper, of the University of Chicago; Prof. Edward G. Pickering, of Harvard; Prof. Charles A. Young, of Princeton; Prof. Asaph Hall, Jr., of Michigan, and Prof. Osmond Stone, of the University of Virginia. This board was appointed under the provisions of the recent act making appropriations for the Naval Service, and the object of the meeting is to examine into the physical condition of the Observatory and the efficiency with which it is conducted. It has power to prepare for the Secretary of the Navy regulations prescribing the scope of the astronomical and other researches of the Observatory and the duties of its staff.

The immense quantities of Pocahontas coal which have been shipped to all parts of the world by the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, have served to advertise this particular brand of fuel as no other method could have done, and the numerous inquiries in connection with the subject from coal users outside of the United States tend to show the interest with which the better class of coal fields are being watched by foreigners. Abroad it is thought to be a mistake to lay down Pocahontas coal at too low a price as compared with the best qualities of Cardiff coal, and the attempt to introduce this variety of fuel has been hampered to a considerable degree by this very low price, the would-be purchaser naturally thinking that a coal of such low cost cannot be of the quality claimed for it. New River and Pocahontas coals bid fair, in the immediate future, to obtain a permanent supremacy over all other fields in this country, provided the consignees find the fuel delivered is of the sort ordered and promised. The American weakness of scaling down from sample has been the great bar to commercial success in the past and will continue to be so in the future unless great pains is taken to improve our methods.

The War Department is in receipt of letters from relatives of officers and men of the Army regarding the alleged extreme hardships in connection with the military telegraph lines in the valley of the lower Yukon. General Greely has officially denied these reports, hay-

ing been advised by telegram from Major Frank Greene, who is on the ground and in charge of the parties, that such stories had been sent out of Alaska about the middle of December, but that they were unworthy of any credence. The latest dispatch from Major Greene, dated Jan. 21, 1901, reports all officers and men well at St. Michael, Alaska, and that the Signal Corps party at Unalaska under Lieutenant Grimm was in good condition and comfortably quartered. General Greely states that the party is working along the mail trail, which is regularly traveled, and that there is no probability of any extreme hardship or suffering.

The Navy Department has this week inaugurated an entirely new policy in connection with the training of naval cadets at sea. The battleship Indiana has been designated for the service of the cadets, and as soon as she leaves the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where she is now undergoing some slight repairs, she will be placed at the disposal of the Academy. Some time towards the latter part of May the cadets will go aboard the Indiana and will for the first time be given the opportunity of getting service on a ship of the most approved and modern type. The plan of the Department is generally endorsed by officers of the Navy, and it is believed it will be fraught with much benefit to the Naval Service.

Numerous statements have appeared in the daily press during the week to the effect that Secretary Root and Adjutant General Corbin had decided to make a trip to the Philippine Islands. The correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal saw Mr. Root in regard to this matter and was informed that although he was anxious to make the trip he did not feel at present that it was possible for him to leave his official duties in Washington for such a long time. On the whole the impression was conveyed that neither the Secretary nor General Corbin would go to Manila, at least at the present time.

The Assistant Secretary of War, Col. George B. Davis of the Judge Advocate General's Department, and other officers stationed at the War Department are preparing for the use of the new Army a compilation of the Army Regulations brought up to date and containing all the changes made in Army laws by the recent act for the reorganization of the Army. Since the last revision of the Regulations many changes have been made by orders and circulars issued from the Department, a number of them since troops occupied distant territory. Naturally, many changes are necessary on account of the new organization of the artillery arm into a corps.

It seems to us that some of the amateur lawyers in the Army are going far afield in their attempts to misunderstand the bill for the reorganization of the Army. We do not think that it is so difficult to comprehend it when it is subjected to the ordinary rules of interpretation, such as it is customary, or necessary, to apply to every new legislative measure. Thus the promotion by seniority in the artillery service would seem to clearly apply to officers. There is no seniority, as affecting promotion, between non-commissioned officers, and no promotion by seniority of non-commissioned officers to commissioned officers.

There was a shrewd suspicion during the closing hours of Congress among the weary Senators that their colleague from Montana had established an electric connection with Niagara Falls, and was thus able to pour forth his endless stream of words without running dry. In spite of the fact, however, that Senator Carter talked the annual River and Harbor bill to death, the Corps of Engineers had a shot in its locker in the shape of unexpected appropriations to the amount of forty-five million dollars, which will be judiciously expended under the direction of the able Chief of Engineers, Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A.

The origin of many of the harrowing war pictures we often see in the daily papers is well illustrated by a Tien-Tsin correspondent, who says: "There have been many observers of the peculiar scenes at Tien-Tsin. Every kodak in the place has been snap-shooting, and one enterprising individual prevailed upon a Cossack to pose with his uplifted sword about to fall on a Sepoy's head, while the Sepoy's fixed bayonet was touching the clothes of the Cossack. The people of Tien-Tsin see a considerable comic opera element in the whole affair."

Capt. Joseph P. O'Neill, 25th Inf., has considerable versatility in his command, as was shown by a note in the Manila "American," which said that "Captain O'Neill, accompanied by the third battalion baseball team and quartet, left San Felipe, Zambales Province, for Iba, the headquarters, to take part in the Christmas program." The Filipinos, who are a sentimental people if any race has ever been, must be duly impressed by the sight of a bold warrior like Captain O'Neill traveling about escorted by athletes and singers, a combination that would have delighted our ancient Roman friend, the poet Horace.

The Chicago "Inter-Ocean" with biting sarcasm says: "Respectable women of Highwood afraid to venture out of doors, two citizens severely beaten, one soldier seriously injured, 200 soldiers drunk, one saloon wrecked. Such are one day's results of the reform effected by closing the Fort Sheridan canteen."

AGUINALDO A PRISONER.

What had been expected for some days by the Army officials in Washington came to pass when Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo was captured by Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. V., with a handful of officers and natives. The news reached Washington by both Army and Navy channels in the shape of two despatches, one from Gen. MacArthur and one from Admiral Remey, which was an agreeable reminder that from the first to the last of the rebellion the Army and Navy have been in hearty co-operation. A few minutes before midnight of March 27 General MacArthur's message was received at the War Department. It ran thus:

Manila (no date).

General Funston has just returned from expedition to Palanan, province of Isabela, where he captured Aguinaldo, who is now in my possession at Malacanán. Particulars later.

MACARTHUR.

This was confirmed soon after by the following cablegram to the Bureau of Navigation:

Cavite, March 28.

Vicksburg sailed 8th, with General Funston and 83 Macabebes aboard on expedition to capture Aguinaldo. Returned to-day. Aguinaldo and three staff officers captured and delivered to General MacArthur.

REMEY.

Other despatches that passed were as follows:

Navy Department, March 29.

To Remey, Manila:

Inform MacArthur we highly appreciate his and Funston's generous praise of Navy and congratulate them heartily.

LONG.

Manila, March 28.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Important messages fell into the hands of Gen. Funston Feb. 23, from which Aguinaldo was located at Palanan, Isabela Province. Expedition organized, consisting of Aguinaldo's captured messenger, four ex-insurgent officers and seventy-eight Macabebes who spoke Tagalog, armed with Mausers, Remingtons and dressed to represent insurgents. Funston commanded, accompanied by Capt. Russell T. Hazzard, 11th U. S. Vol. Cav.; Capt. Harry W. Newton, 34th Inf.; Lieut. Oliver P. M. Hazzard, 11th U. S. Vol. Cav.; Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 40th U. S. Vol. Inf. Officers dressed as American privates and represented prisoners.

Expedition sailed from Manila March 6 on Vicksburg, landed March 14 on east coast Luzon, twenty miles south of Casiguran. Reached Palanan, after marching three days, on the afternoon of March 23. Natives completely misled. Supposed detachment insurgent reinforcements, for which supplies were furnished. Aguinaldo also furnished supplies, and had his escort of forty men paraded to extend proper honor. Short distance Aguinaldo's quarters disguise discarded, combat followed, resulting two insurgents killed, eighteen rifles, 1,000 rounds ammunition captured, together with Aguinaldo and two principal staff officers. No casualties on our side.

Splendid co-operation Navy through Commander Barry, officers, men. Vicksburg indispensable to success. Funston loudly praises Navy. Entire Army joins in thanks sea service.

The transaction was brilliant in conception and faultless in execution. All credit must go to Funston, who, under supervision of Gen. Wheaton, organized and conducted expedition from start to finish. His reward should be signal and immediate. Agree with Gen. Wheaton, who recommends Funston's retention. Volunteers until he can be appointed brigadier general Regulars.

I hope speedy cessation hostilities throughout archipelago as consequence this stroke. As result of conference now in progress probable Aguinaldo will issue address advising general surrender, delivery arms, acceptance American supremacy.

MACARTHUR.

Cavite, March 29.

MacArthur telegraphs: "Thanks to splendid co-operation of Vicksburg I have Aguinaldo securely in my possession at Malacanán. Gen. Funston loud in praise of everything Navy did. Entire Army joins in thanks to yourself, officers and men."

REMEY.

The province of Isabella, or Isabela, as the Spanish has it, was Aguinaldo's hiding place. The province is on the northeastern coast of Luzon, the first province south of Cagayan province, which has long been the scene of operations of the 16th Inf. The fine Cagayan river flowing north cuts the province in two. The chief town is Hagon. The province is sparsely settled and was a good one to select for the purpose of concealment.

The following story of the expedition was given in the press despatches of March 28 as General Funston's own account of the undertaking:

The confidential agent of Aguinaldo arrived Feb. 28 at Pantabangan, in the Province of Nueva Ecija, Northern Luzon, with letters dated Jan. 11, 12 and 14. These letters were from Emilio Aguinaldo, and directed Balde-mero Aguinaldo to take command of the Provinces of Central Luzon, supplanting Gen. Alejandro. Emilio Aguinaldo also ordered that four hundred men be sent him as soon as possible, saying that the bearer of the letters would guide these men to where Aguinaldo was.

General Funston secured the correspondence of Aguinaldo's agent, and laid his plans accordingly. Some months previously he had captured the camp of the insurgent General Lacuna, incidentally obtaining Lacuna's seal, official papers, and a quantity of signed correspondence. From this material two letters were constructed, ostensibly from Lacuna to Aguinaldo. One of these contained information as to the progress of the war. The other asserted that, pursuant to orders received from Balde-mero Aguinaldo, Lacuna was sending his best company to Presidente Emilio Aguinaldo.

His plans completed and approved, General Funston came to Manila and organized his expedition, selecting seventy-eight Macabebes, all of whom spoke Tagalog fluently. Twenty wore insurgent uniforms, and the others the dress of Filipino laborers. This Macabebes company, armed with fifty Mausers, eighteen Remingtons and ten Krag-Jorgensens, was commanded by Capt. Russell T. Hazzard. With him was his brother, Lieut. Oliver P. M. Hazzard, both of the 11th Vol. Cavalry. Capt. Harry W. Newton, 34th Vol. Inf., was taken because of his familiarity with Casiguran Bay, and Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 40th Vol. Inf., went as General Funston's aide. These were the only Americans accompanying the leader of the expedition.

With the Macabebes were four ex-insurgent officers, one being a Spaniard and the other three Tagalogs, whom General Funston trusted implicitly. General Funston and the American officers wore plain blue shirts and khaki trousers. They carried each a half blanket, but wore no insignia of rank. The Macabebes were carefully instructed to obey the orders of the four ex-insurgent officers.

On the night of March 8 the party embarked on the United States gunboat Vicksburg. It was originally intended to take casques from the Island of Polillo and to drift to the mainland, but a storm arose and three of the casques were lost. This plan was abandoned. At 2 o'clock a. m. March 14 the Vicksburg put

her lights out and ran inshore twenty-five miles south of Casiguran, Province of Principe.

The party landed and marched to Casiguran. The Americans had never garrisoned this place, and the inhabitants are strong insurgent sympathizers. Having arrived there, the ex-insurgent officers, ostensibly commanding the party, announced that they were on the way to join Aguinaldo between Pantabangan and Baler; that they had surprised an American surveying party, and that they had killed a number, capturing five. They exhibited General Funston and the other Americans as their prisoners. The insurgent Presidente of Casiguran believed the story. Two of the Lacuna letters, previously concocted, were forwarded to Aguinaldo at Palanan, Province of Isabela. General Funston and the others were kept imprisoned for three days, surreptitiously giving orders at night.

INTO THE WILDERNESS.

On the morning of March 17, taking a small quantity of cooked corn, the party started on a ninety-mile march to Palanan. The country is rough and uninhabited, and provisions could not be secured. The party ate small shellfish, but was almost starved. Wading swift rivers, climbing precipitous mountains, and penetrating dense jungles, they marched day and night, and on March 22 had reached a point eight miles from Palanan. They were now so weak that it was necessary to send to Aguinaldo's camp for food. Aguinaldo dispatched supplies and directed that the American prisoners be kindly treated, but not be allowed to enter the town.

On the morning of March 23 the advance was resumed. The column was met by the staff officers of Aguinaldo and a detachment of Aguinaldo's bodyguard, which was ordered to take charge of the Americans. While one of the ex-insurgent officers conversed with Aguinaldo's aide, another, a Spaniard, sent a courier to warn General Funston and the rest who, with eleven Macabebes, were about an hour behind. Having received this warning, General Funston avoided Aguinaldo's detachment and joined the column, avoiding observation. The Tagalos went ahead to greet Aguinaldo, and the column slowly followed, finally arriving at Palanan.

Aguinaldo's household troops, fifty men in neat uniforms of blue and white, and wearing straw hats, lined up to receive the new-comers. General Funston's men crossed the river in small boats, formed on the bank, and marched to the right, and then in front of the insurgent grenadiers. The Tagalos entered the house where Aguinaldo slowly followed, finally arriving at Palanan.

Suddenly the Spanish officer, noticing that Aguinaldo's aide was watching the Americans suspiciously, exclaimed: "Now, Macabebes, go for them!" The Macabebes opened fire, but their aim was rather ineffective, and only three insurgents were killed. The rebels returned the fire. On hearing the firing, Aguinaldo, who evidently thought his men were merely celebrating the arrival of reinforcements, ran to the window and shouted: "Stop that foolishness! Quit wasting ammunition!"

Hilario Placido, one of the Tagalo officers, and a former insurgent major, who was wounded in the line of fire of the Kansas regiment at the battle of Caloocan, threw his arms around Aguinaldo, exclaiming: "You are a prisoner of the Americans!"

Col. Simeon Villia, Aguinaldo's chief of staff; Major Alambra, and others attacked the men who were holding Aguinaldo. Placido shot Villia in the shoulder. Alambra jumped out of the window and attempted to cross the river. It is supposed that he was drowned. Five other insurgent officers fought for a few minutes, and then fled, making their escape.

When the firing began, General Funston assumed command and directed the attack on the house, personally assisting in the capture of Aguinaldo. The insurgent bodyguard fled, leaving twenty rifles. Santiago Barcelona, the insurgent treasurer, surrendered without resistance.

When captured, Aguinaldo was tremendously excited, but he calmed down under General Funston's assurance that he would be well treated. General Funston secured all of Aguinaldo's correspondence, showing that he had kept in close touch with the sub-chiefs of the insulation in all parts of the archipelago.

It was also discovered that Aguinaldo, Jan. 28, had proclaimed himself dictator. He had been living at Palanan for seven months undisturbed, except when a detachment of the 16th Infantry visited the town. On that occasion the entire population took to the mountains and remained there until the troops retired.

Aguinaldo admitted that he had come near to being captured before, but he asserted that he had never been wounded, adding, "I should never have been taken except by stratagem. I was completely deceived by La-cuna's forged signature." He feared he might be sent to Guam, and he was quite glad to come to Manila.

Palanan was guarded by numerous outposts and signal stations. During the fight none of the Macabebes was wounded.

The expedition rested March 24, and then marched sixteen miles the following day to Palanan Bay, where General Funston found the Vicksburg, which brought him to Manila. Commander Barry, of the Vicksburg, rendered General Funston splendid assistance.

Aguinaldo, who talked freely of past events, said he supposed General Trias would proclaim himself dictator, evidently not knowing that Trias had surrendered. He behaved courteously and gave no trouble. General Funston says Aguinaldo is above the average in intelligence and has prepossessing manners.

Despatches from Manila on March 28 said that Aguinaldo was brought ashore from the Vicksburg at 3 p. m. that day and taken before General MacArthur at the Malacanán palace. He appeared to be in good health, even cheerful. He took luncheon with the officers of General MacArthur's staff and was then escorted to Anda street jail.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

The visit to Havana of Dr. S. S. Cartwright and Miss Cartwright, father and sister of the late Major George S. Cartwright, U. S. A., who fell a victim to yellow fever, called out this kindly expression in the Havana "Post": "Their stay has been made as pleasant as the nature of their journey would permit. They have been the guests of Major and Mrs. George M. Dunn at Quemados during a portion of their sojourn in Cuba, and have visited Matanzas, where the late Major Cartwright was stationed longest. Wherever they have been in Cuba Dr. and Miss Cartwright have met with the kindest and most sympathetic reception, evincing the reverence and esteem in which the memory of their son and brother is held by his former associates."

The Havana "Post" in a recent issue said: "A branch of the Army Relief Association of the United States to relieve the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers who have died in the Service, has been established in Havana, under the presidency of Mrs. General Wood,

with Mrs. Major Baker as treasurer, with distinguished American and Cuban ladies on the board of directors."

The arrival in Havana of Major L. C. Carr, surgeon, U. S. A., formerly chief sanitary officer at Santiago, inspired this comment in the "Post" of Havana: "The work that he has accomplished in Santiago speaks for itself. The place, which had not had one case since Dec. 27, 1899. The major is no novice in the treatment of yellow fever, as he has been through five or six epidemics of the disease."

The "Patria" of Havana, on March 8, referring to the proposed visit of the North Atlantic Squadron to that city, said: "The present moment does not seem to be especially appropriate for the fleet's visit. The Americans are here, their troops garrison our forts. Therefore there is no need whatever of bringing over a fleet in order to convince us that they are strong and powerful. We know it only too well. Previous to the vote of the Platt amendment it is certain that the whole Cuban people would have received the American sailors with delight and love."

Lieut. R. S. Paxton, district engineer of Holguin, says the Havana "Post," has written to department headquarters urging an appropriation to place the roads in that district in better condition.

The Havana "Post" of March 9 said: "In Cuba target practice has been conducted extensively, and as a result the soldiers have made capital strides in the science of shooting. Reports come from some of the companies that have made excellent records. It is said by Army officers here that the progress which has been made by the Army in this respect has been great."

Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, A. D. C. to General Wood, returned to Havana on March 13 from the Isle of Pines, where he had been on a tour of inspection of the government work. New docks are being put in at Jucaro and Nueva Gerona, and work is being pushed on the government road from Nueva Gerona to Santa Fe. Lieutenant McCoy made a trip to Siguanea Bay, on the southwest coast of the island. In this bay there is plenty of water for vessels drawing from 25 to 30 feet, but there is only a depth of about 18 feet of water on the bar entering the bay.

Ex-Sergeant L. Darrell, formerly in Troop G, 7th Cav., who was brought back to the United States from Beira, Africa, to be taken to Pinar del Rio to answer the charge of having murdered a comrade named Harry L. Couch, arrived at Havana on March 13. Darrell appeared to be unconcerned about the outcome of his trial.

Among the recent social events in Havana was a banquet to General Wood by the firemen of the city as a testimonial of their appreciation of his efforts to improve the fire-fighting facilities of the city, which have been very limited and inadequate.

The late Gustave Moret, assistant surgeon in the Porto Rico Regiment, though born in Guayama was a graduate of the University of Michigan. When the American Army first occupied Ponce he was one of the first to offer his services to General Miles, and was appointed medical officer of the Ponce Board of Health under the military rule. During the work of vaccinating the people of Porto Rico Colonel Hoff made him an assistant surgeon. After the cyclone he was put in charge of the provisional hospital of Ponce. He was also city physician of Ponce a number of years. He was always a loyal American, and gave up a large private practice to go with the Porto Rico Regiment. He was one of the few natives thoroughly American in his sympathies.

Speaking of the proposal that a committee from Congress visit Porto Rico to select an appropriate site for a coaling station the "News" of San Juan, P. R., said that if the coaling station is located there it will also be advantageous to establish the naval station on the island. It cannot see the sense of fussing over the Danish West Indies as a naval base when in Porto Rico and its tributary islands the United States has all that is really necessary.

The emigration of Porto Ricans to Hawaii does not seem to agitate the natives of the former island as much as it has some of the sensational American newspapers. The San Juan "News" says on the subject: "The second expedition of Porto Rican emigrants has arrived at Hawaii, and reports say that they are satisfactory to their employers. Which means that thousands more will be transported to the far-away islands. They find the climatic conditions to be the same as in their native land, and are well paid with rent, fuel, schooling and medical attendance free, conditions for which they could never hope in this island. The emigration benefits Porto Rico by reducing the over-population, and more room is left for those who remain."

That the San Juan people were not wholly pleased with all the arrangements for the northern visit of the Porto Rican troops is evident from the remark of the "News" of that city that considering practically none of the Porto Rico soldiers had ever experienced the sensation of being really cold, "Uncle Sam showed lack of forethought when he neglected to order proper physicians to accompany them." As the troops returned showing no evil effects of their trip to the land of ice and snow, the "News" might have said with pardonable pride that Uncle Sam had a confidence in the sturdiness of its island warriors that was fully justified by events.

Major Maxfield, of the Signal Corps of the Army, has been ordered to Elizabeth, N. J., and Tarrytown for the purpose of determining the possibilities of securing such a type of automobile as could serve for a telegraph repair wagon in the field. The use of automobiles in the Army in various connections is generally looked upon with favor by the Signal Corps officers, and the entire subject of the utility of the machines will be carefully gone over in the near future.

The New York "Tribune" on March 24 published a portrait and biography of Lieut. H. J. Koehler, master of the sword at the United States Military Academy for more than twenty years, who has received his commission of 1st lieutenant in accordance with the resolution passed by Congress before adjournment.

The next reunion of the Army of the Potomac will be held at Utica, N. Y., on May 23 and 24. There will be a parade, the usual public exercises, with an oration probably by Vice-President Roosevelt, and an excursion to the Adirondacks.

An intimate and entertaining budget of "Personal Reminiscences of Queen Victoria" will appear in the April "Century." It is anonymous, neither the nationality nor the sex of the writer being revealed.

LOYAL LEGION NOTES.

Among those elected companions in the District of Columbia Commandery of the M. O. L. L. U. S. this month were: Rear-Admiral Arent Schuyler Crowninshield, U. S. N.; Capt. William Newton Sage, U. S. A.; Passed Assistant Engineer John Theirson Smith, U. S. N.; Capt. Robert Hanna, U. S. A.; Lieut. John Rufus Edie, U. S. N.; Second Lieut. George Hathaway Baird, U. S. A.; Second Lieut. William Pierce Ennis, U. S. A. Representatives in the Ninth Quadrennial Congress of the Order, to assemble in Washington, D. C., on April 10th, were elected as follows: Brevet Major William P. Huxford, U. S. A.; Col. George A. Woodward, U. S. A.; Acting Master Francis P. B. Sands, late U. S. N. Alternates: Capt. Charles C. Cole, U. S. V.; Brevet Major-General Joseph R. Hawley, U. S. V.; Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank W. Hackett, late U. S. N.

The delegates from the California Commandery, M. O. L. L. U. S., to the Ninth Quadrennial Congress of the Order, to be held in the City of Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, April 10, 1901, are Brevet Lieut. Col. William Renwick Smedberg, U. S. A.; Col. James G. C. Lee, U. S. A.; Major Herman Bendel, U. S. V. The alternates are Rear Admiral John Irwin, U. S. N.; Brevet Brig.-Gen. James Biddle, U. S. V., Colonel U. S. A.; Chaplain John Harrison Macomber, U. S. A.

At the meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery of the M. O. L. L. U. S., to be held in Milwaukee April 3, Major C. I. Wickersham, Commandery of Illinois, will read a paper on "Keenan's Charge at Chancellorsville," to be followed by an address from Companion Walter Kempster on the "Operations of the Cavalry in Virginia." The following delegates and alternates have been elected to the ninth congress of the order, to be held at Washington, D. C., April 10, 1901: Delegates—Companions Irving M. Bean, A. Ross Houston, Joseph W. Sanderson. Alternates—Companions Frederick C. Winkler, Walter Kempster, William H. Upham. At the meeting of March 6, after supper, a most interesting paper was read by Companion L. D. Hinckley. Subject: "A Few Months in a Rebel Prison." This was followed by eloquent speeches from Companions C. D. Cleveland, A. P. Foster, William H. Beach, C. H. Anson and Joseph W. Sanderson. Singing by the Milwaukee Medical College Quartette.

Major W. P. Huxford, Recorder of the District of Columbia, Commandery M. O. L. L. U. S., has issued a circular to other commanderies in which he says: "It goes without saying that this commandery proposes to extend to those members of other commanderies who come to this city in April next to attend the ninth quadrennial congress and fourth general reunion of the order, the fraternal welcome and hospitality customary on such occasions. And as it is—for obvious and cogent reasons—necessary to ascertain the aggregate number, approximately, thereof by that date, you are requested to apprise me, not later than March 20, how many of your commandery contemplate so coming. Full information as to the arrangements and functions incident to the occasion will be duly furnished."

The next meeting of the Michigan Commandery, M. O. L. L. U. S., will be held April 4, 1901, at Detroit, Mich. A paper on "Service with the 4th Michigan Infantry" will be read by Lieut. Robt. Campbell, and Lieut. Clark Daniel Stearns, U. S. N., will be balloted for as a member. Lieutenant Carington, the recorder, announces that Capt. E. B. Fenton, chief commissary at Iloilo, P. L. writes a cheery letter, Feb. 5, and sends regards to all of his old companions. He has about ninety post commissaries to look after, and this department comprises Panay, Negros, Guineas, Bohol, Cebu and Leyte, in which are over 10,000 U. S. troops. He is very well and very busy, and looks forward with fond anticipation to the time when he will be permitted to rejoin his friends in God's country.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. J. P. Wade is stopping at the Ward House, Towanda, Pa.

Lieut. J. A. Berry, U. S. A., has joined at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., from Hackensack, N. J.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A., has been confined to his quarters, in Omaha, by an attack of grip, but the illness is not deemed to be serious.

Lieut. Henry R. Jones, U. S. A., residing at Hartford, Conn., reached his 6th birthday on March 23 and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list of the Army.

Capt. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A., retired, was in Albany, N. Y., this week to urge the passage of the bill to provide for military instruction in public schools under certain conditions.

Major John L. Clem, U. S. A., has returned to San Juan from a pleasant month's leave spent in the United States, and has resumed duty as chief quartermaster, District of Porto Rico.

Lieut. Col. E. D. Dimmick, 2d Cav., who recently relinquished duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will spend a few weeks on leave in the United States before joining his regiment in Cuba.

Among the principal speakers at the 25th anniversary dinner in New York, March 23, of the Legal Aid Society were Vice-President Roosevelt and Rear Admiral Francis J. Higgins, U. S. N.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey arrived in New York March 25 and took quarters at the Albemarle Hotel, and both attended the tournament at Madison Square Garden on the evening of March 26, when the Admiral was the reviewing officer.

Gen. John C. Bates, upon his arrival in the United States from the Philippines, will, after a brief respite, go to Omaha to command the Department of the Missouri, now temporarily commanded by Gen. H. C. Merriam from Denver.

We are glad to note that John G. Leefe, who was a lieutenant of infantry 20 years and a captain 13 years, is now a lieutenant colonel. We recall him with pleasure during the Civil War as adjutant general of Dwight's Division, 19th Army Corps.

As stated in the Army and Navy Journal of March 23, the son of Lieutenant General Miles—Sherman Miles—has recently qualified for admission to West Point, and will begin his course there on the 30th of June next. Young Mr. Miles, it is understood, was anxious to enter Annapolis, but his father finally persuaded him to go to West Point. Mr. Miles is at present but eighteen years of age and is a very popular young man. The entrance into West Point of Sherman Miles is but another instance of the son of a prominent Army officer following a military career. The son of the late General Sheridan is now at the Academy, and will be graduated in two years. General MacArthur also has a son at West Point, and Captain Schofield, the son of Lieutenant General Schofield, is now in the Quartermaster's Department. General Fred Grant, the son of General Grant, is now a brigadier general in the Regular Service.

Capt. F. Marsh, U. S. A., is at Kingston, N. Y. Major A. C. Taylor, Art. Corps, is on duty at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, N. Y.

Capt. C. H. McKinstry, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has left St. Augustine, Fla., for duty at Willets Point, N. Y.

Major A. D. Schenck, Art. Corps, will, under recent promotion, change station from Fort Screven, Ga., to Havana, Cuba.

Mrs. N. F. McClure and Miss McClure, wife and daughter of Captain McClure, 5th U. S. Cav., are staying at the Pendleton, San Francisco, during the Captain's absence in the Philippines.

Col. R. I. Eskridge, who has been suffering from a very serious and protracted attack of grippe, will leave Fort Douglas for Hot Springs, Ark., accompanied by Miss Eskridge, about April 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Frederick Martin have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Narrissa Pillow, to Lieut. Russell Potter Reeder, 1st U. S. Inf., on Wednesday evening, April 10, 1901, at nine o'clock, at Christ Church, Little Rock, Ark.

Lieut. Andrew J. Dougherty, 17th U. S. Inf., was married at Manila March 24 to Miss Martha Ah Fong, of the well known family of that name of Honolulu. It is expected that Lieutenant and Mrs. Dougherty will visit the United States next summer.

Gen. K. Yatsumi, of the Japanese Army, accompanied by Capts. N. Kayomi and L. Matsu, who passed through Pittsburgh March 26 en route to California, have been securing data for the benefit of the Japanese Army, and intended to remain for three or more months, but were called home owing to international complications.

Capt. John S. Battle, 11th Inf., just appointed to regimental adjutant, and transferred from San Juan to Washington Barracks, thence to the Philippines, has for some time past been on duty as adjutant general, District of Porto Rico, and previous to that was on duty as judge advocate, Department of Porto Rico. He is an able young North Carolinian with seven years' service and valuable experience in staff duties.

Our usually well-informed contemporary, the "Daily Malta Chronicle," refers to General Shafter as being "commissioned on the field after the battle of Richmond." We don't know what engagement is here referred to as the battle of Richmond, but that is not material as General Shafter received his commission when he entered the Volunteer Service in 1861, and was not commissioned in the Regular Army till 1866, long after Richmond had fallen.

The Hancock left San Francisco March 27 for Manila, having on board among others Cols. J. P. Sanger and M. P. Maus, inspector generals; Lieuts. C. O. Sherrill and W. H. Lee, C. E.; Major Potter and Captain Littlefield, Cox and Kenyon, Med. Dept.; 2d Squadron, 6th Cavalry, officered by Lieut. Col. L. H. Rucker, Major Frank West, Capts. B. H. Cheever and J. A. Cole, Lieuts. J. P. Ryan, J. S. Parker and LeRoy Eltinge; also Cos. C. D. H. and M. 7th Infantry, with officers, Lieuts. W. Wallace, C. W. Otwell, W. Korst, O. B. Rosenbaum, C. L. Bent, G. H. Knox and John T. Berry.

Brig. Gen. George H. Weeks, U. S. A., retired, late quartermaster general, is enjoying a most delightful trip in Southern waters. Going to Havana about Feb. 10, he made the voyage along the north coast of Cuba to Santiago, proceeding thence to Santo Domingo and Porto Rico, and returning to Santiago. From there he voyaged along the south coast of Cuba to Cienfuegos, making the run west to Havana by rail, and sailing from that port to Miami, where he re-embarked, last week, for Nassau, N. P., expecting to return shortly to New York direct. At Havana he was treated royally, taking in the manifold attractions of the carnival season, and receiving, in sporting parlance, "the greatest run for his money he ever got."

Lieutenant General and Mrs. Miles and Quartermaster General and Mrs. Ludington, who visited Cuba last week, accompanied by Colonel Whitney, of the former's staff, and Col. A. A. Pope, of Boston, were the recipients of every possible courtesy while in Havana. They were the guests of the Governor General and Mrs. Leonard Wood at the Palace of the Governor. General Miles reviewed the troops at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, on March 21. He was accompanied by Generals Wood and Ludington. Rain interfered somewhat with the parade but the General commanding the Army says he was highly pleased with the appearance of the garrison. The same day General Miles visited the Cuban Constitutional convention where he made an address to the delegates, in which he dwelt on the dawn that is breaking upon Cuba. At night a farewell banquet was given in his honor at the palace of General Wood.

The President has appointed three judge advocates general with the rank of major to the Regular Army as provided by the act of February 2d, 1901. Majors H. C. Carbaugh, Art. Corps; John A. Hull, U. S. V., and Geo. M. Dunn, U. S. V., who are at present majors and judge advocates, have received the appointments to the Regular Army. It is well understood at the War Department that Major Charles McClure, who, it will be remembered, was at one time an active candidate for appointment to the Judge Advocate General's Department, withdrew his application for such appointment immediately after the passage of the Army bill.

The work of Major McClure while serving as a Volunteer judge advocate was of the highest order of merit, and he was strongly endorsed for appointment to the Department by General Lieber. Under the operation of the Army bill Major McClure immediately received his promotion to a majority in the line, and through preference he remains in the line and will serve with the 14th Infantry. Until recently Major McClure has been engaged in compiling a digest of the opinions rendered by General Lieber during his incumbency.

The following officers were on duty March 16 at headquarters, District of Santiago, Santiago, Cuba, Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Whitside, U. S. V., commanding the District; Personal Staff—1st Lieut. James G. Harbord, 10th Cav., A. D. C. District Staff—1st Lieut. James G. Harbord, 10th Cav., A. G.; Major George K. McGunnagle, 3d Inf., Insp. Gen., Asst. to the Insp. Gen. of the Department; Capt. Samuel V. Ham, A. Q. M., U. S. V., Chief Q. M., Depot Q. M., in charge of Land and Ocean Transportation; 1st Lieut. Lawrence B. Simonds, 8th Inf., Chief Commissary, O. O., in charge of ice plant; Major Lawrence C. Carr, Surg., U. S. V., chief surgeon, sanitary inspector, City of Santiago; Major John R. Lynch, additional paymaster, U. S. V., Chief Paymaster; 1st Lieut. Samuel D. Rockenbach, 10th U. S. Cav., Engineer Officer. Other officers on duty in the city: Capt. Francis G. Irwin, Jr., 2d Cav., Collector of the Port; 1st Lieut. Ellwood W. Evans, 8th Cav., special duty, District Headquarters, disbursing officer civil funds; 1st Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, asst. Surg., U. S. A., asst. to sanitary inspector, City of Santiago. Acting assistant surgeons: William H. Block, attending Surg.; George A. McHenry, commanding yellow fever hospital.

Col. E. B. Williston, U. S. A., is at Norwich, Vt.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., on a southern tour of inspection, was in Savannah, Ga., this week with quarters at the De Soto.

Col. DeLancy Floyd-Jones, U. S. A., should now be addressed at Oakdale, Suffolk County, N. Y., care of the South Side Sportman's Club.

Col. Francis Moore, 11th U. S. Cav., arrived in New York late on Tuesday evening, March 20, on the steamer Morro Castle from Manzanillo, Cuba, via Havana, en route to Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. W. E. Ellis, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Howard, Md., March 27, preparatory to going to Fort McHenry to take command of the 90th Company Coast Artillery, about to be organized there.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elie Katharine Quinby, daughter of Major and Mrs. Ira Quinby, to Dr. Charles A. Schumacher. The wedding is to take place in June, at her home, the Grove, Morris, N. Y.

Col. Augustus W. Corliss, of the 2d Infantry, has been retired on account of age, and Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, of the 10th Infantry, has been promoted to the grade of colonel and assigned to the 2d Infantry.

Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, U. S. N., is in Greensborough, Ala., to visit his parents, and will probably remain in Alabama until April, when his leave of absence will expire. A silver service has been presented to him by the citizens of Greensborough.

Lieut. Adrian V. L. R. de Beaumont, 8th U. S. Inf., who resigned, to take effect March 26, served in the ranks from April, 1896, to October, 1899, and was then appointed to the 8th Infantry. He is a Louisianian, and has been, with his regiment, in Manila.

Lieut. Walter Driscoll Smith, 6th U. S. Cav., was married March 27 to Miss Florence Beverly Egerton at the residence of the bride's mother, 1616 St. Paul street, Baltimore, only the respective families and a few intimate friends being present. After a very short wedding tour the married couple will go to Fort Myer, Va., the present station of Lieutenant Smith.

Representative Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, left Washington on March 21 accompanied by his wife and daughter for a trip to Japan and the Philippines. Mr. Hull's visit to the Philippines is to be made partly in the interest of private business and partly for the purpose of studying military and political conditions there.

Under a decision of the Court Robert M. S. Putnam will share equally with his two brothers, Lieut. Israel Putnam, late U. S. V., and John Risley Putnam, in the residuary estate of their grandfather, Robert Shoemaker, a wealthy merchant of Cincinnati, who died on Feb. 10, 1885, leaving a large fortune to his children, one of whom was Mrs. Putnam, wife of Judge Putnam, of the New York Supreme Court, and mother of the Putnams mentioned.

The medical department at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, has been strengthened by the recent arrival of Acting Assistant Surgeon Majib Taky-Ud-Deen, U. S. Army, a Syrian, born at Mount Lebanon, but now an American citizen. He studied medicine at Maryland University, and when he had obtained his degree enlisted in the Hospital Corps and was assigned to Washington Barracks, and on Feb. 20, last, received his present appointment, all credit to be given to him for his praiseworthy efforts.

"Navy and Army Illustrated," an interesting weekly paper published in London, England, has an excellent likeness of "The American Commander-in-Chief in China," accompanied with this note: "General Chaffee, who commands the American troops in China, may well be proud of the men who serve under him, as their record of behavior has been universally extolled. He left a command in the Philippines to assume that of the American troops told off for the advance on Peking. The splendid discipline of his troops speaks volumes for their commander."

A despatch from Portland, Me., says that Major John M. Gould has received from Capt. Grote Hutcheson, 6th Cav., an account of how his daughter, Miss Anna Gould, a missionary, was killed by the Boxers. It differs from the early reports by depriving the family of the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that Miss Gould died of fright before her execution. It appears from Captain Hutcheson's story that the unfortunate woman recovered her self-possession and walked to the place of execution, where, with Miss Morrill and several others, she was beheaded.

Miss Keith gave a beautifully-appointed and enjoyable luncheon at Salt Lake, Utah, March 23, at the residence of David Keith, in honor of Miss Eskridge, daughter of Col. R. I. Eskridge, U. S. A., of Fort Douglas. The table was artistically decorated with pink roses, violets and pink satin ribbon. The others present were: Mmes. Jay T. Harris, Smedley Smith, Franklyn Schley, McClure, C. E. McCullough, W. M. Ferry, E. S. Ferry, Murray, Wakeling, Misses McMillan, Harkness, Burke, Webber, Elizabeth Dern, Thorn, Read, Alz, Vernie King, Frances Howat, Sibyl Anderson, Murray.

Santiago Maceo, son of General Maceo, of Cuban revolutionary fame, was arrested in Manila on Jan. 28 on suspicion of being an insurgent, and subsequently released. He arrived in the islands about a year ago, and was appointed a sergeant in the Macabebes Scouts. After severing his connection with the Macabebes Scouts he secured a position in the Cavite Navy Yard. His absence from Manila led the authorities to suspect that he had joined the insurgent movement, and it was on his return to the city that he was taken into custody. Late reports from Manila said he would probably quit the Philippines and return to Cuba.

"The Tatler," of St. Augustine, says that Mr. and Mrs. Langhorne, of Washington, who are spending the winter at the Ponce de Leon, in one day, recently, bade good-bye to their son, Marshall Langhorne, on his departure for Washington to prepare for his journey to Canton, China, where he goes as vice-consul; received the news of the promotion of their eldest son, George T. Langhorne, their lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, to captain, and received a copy of a letter of commendation sent their youngest son, Lieut. Cary DeWolf Langhorne, surgeon in the Navy, for conspicuous bravery under fire at a battle in the Philippines. He was wounded in the arm while dressing the wounds of a marine, and continued to care for others until the fight was over, when he fell from exhaustion. He had landed with a battalion of marines. Capt. G. T. Langhorne is now on duty in the Philippines as major, in command of the 25th Vol. Inf. at San Pablo, where he has organized a native band, that served the double purpose of cheering his soldiers and reconciling the natives to the Americans. He was so successful in this that later a prominent Filipino presented him with an American flag for his battalion with great ceremony and many complimentary words for his command—the 2d Battalion of the 25th. Thus this family has won honors in the Army, the Navy and the Civil Service.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. C. H. Bonesteel is stopping at 107 Capitol avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Lieut. M. G. Spinks, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., March 25 from a short leave.

Lieut. A. F. Cassels, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on March 25 from a short leave of absence.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and party have returned to Washington, D. C., well pleased with their recent visit to Cuba.

Lieut. Raymond L. Pratt, Art. Corps, lately visiting his friends at Stillwater, Minn., has arrived at Fort Flagler, Washington, for duty.

Colonel Wallace F. Randolph, Art. Corps, on a few weeks' leave from Sullivan's Island, S. C., is visiting at Mount St. Vincent-on-Hudson, New York.

Capt. H. G. Sickel, adjutant, 7th U. S. Cav., on leave from Havana, is making a round of visits in the United States, and will rejoin his command about the middle of May.

Capt. A. B. Scott, 13th Inf., has taken over the duties of quartermaster at Fort McPherson, to enable Lieut. E. A. Macklin, 11th Inf., to go with his regiment to the Philippines.

Lieut. Thos. F. Dwyer, 18th Inf., is closing up his official affairs at Governors Island, N. Y., and expects to leave for Columbus Barracks, en route to the Philippines, early in April.

Col. Merritt Barber, assistant adjutant general, U. S. A., lately from the Philippines, and spending a leave at North Pownal, Vt., visited in New York this week, where old friends were very glad to see him.

Mr. C. M. Daily, secretary of the Hartley Co., 313 Broadway, New York City, sailed for Europe with his daughter on the White Star Line steamer Oceanic on Wednesday last. They will return in May.

Lieut. William Tidball, Art. Corps, a son of Gen. J. C. Tidball, U. S. A., has taken charge of the adjutant's office at Fort Slocum, N. Y., during the absence of Lieut. S. C. Vestal on an official trip to Atlanta, Ga.

Lieut. Col. Huggins, 3d Cav.; Major G. G. Greenough, 7th Art.; Major Robinson, 27th Inf., and Lieut. E. L. Winship, of the 29th Inf., as judge advocate, make up the Military Commission which is trying the Halterman case.

Capt. P. M. B. Travis, 11th U. S. Inf., will soon leave Governors Island, N. Y., for Manila, P. I., with his regiment. Mrs. Travis will remain for the present at Governors Island, but will later be moving about and will probably spend the summer in Kentucky.

Mrs. Shipman, wife of Chaplain Shipman, U. S. A., of West Point, has written a play for the cadets, entitled, "A Day in Japan." This play, which will be given April 20, takes the place of the color line entertainment and "One Hundred Days Till June" celebration.

Lieut. Comdr. Franklin J. Schell, U. S. N., transferred from the Oregon to the Marietta, is a son-in-law of the well-known "Buck" Miller, of Richmond, Va., and a brother-in-law of Lieut. Comdr. Wm. G. Miller, U. S. N., now on duty at the U. S. Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.

General and Mrs. Ludington left Havana last week for Cienfuegos, where they will embark on the transport Rawlins for a run to Santiago. They are accompanied on this trip by Congressman and Mrs. Slayden and Lieut. Evan Harris Humphrey, 7th Cav., assistant to chief Q. M., Department of Cuba.

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, 5th Inf., just retired from active service on account of disability incurred in the line of duty, is at present at Pinelevel, in his native State, Florida. He has an honorable record of service, dating from 1887, when he was graduated from West Point, is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, and rendered efficient service in the Q. M. Department during the Spanish-American War.

Many New Yorkers will welcome back to their city Lieut. Col. Francis S. Dodge, deputy paymaster general, U. S. A., who comes from Havana, about the end of April, to be chief paymaster, Department of the East, in succession to Col. Chas. I. Wilson, who will be retired for age May 3 next. Colonel Dodge has been on duty more than once during the past quarter of a century, and is a very courteous gentleman.

Lieut. Charles Kilbourne, of the 14th Inf., who arrived home a few days ago on sick leave, is the proud possessor of an embroidered robe which experts say was worn by the young Chinese Emperor, Kwang Su. The robe is superbly embroidered. It is arranged with many pleats, and the figures are so designed that with the pleats opened or closed the design is continuous and complete. Lieutenant Kilburn says the stories regarding the looting by the soldiers of the allied forces are much exaggerated.

Col. Augustus W. Corliss, 2d U. S. Inf., who was duly retired for age March 25, has a long career of honorable and distinguished service, dating from June, 1862, when he went to the front during the Civil War as major of Rhode Island Cavalry. He resigned in 1863, and in March, 1865, enlisted in the 15th Infantry, and in July of that year was appointed second lieutenant. He attained the grade of lieutenant colonel in 1899 and that of colonel recently. Colonel Corliss has deserved well of his country, and we tender our best wishes for his happiness on the retired list.

Lieut. Lawrence C. Brown, U. S. Art. Corps, was married on March 23, at New York City, to Miss Ethel D. Lestrange. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Lestrange, and the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Clarke, No. 527 Madison avenue, was the scene of the event. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Marguerite Lestrange, as maid of honor and Miss Grace Thorndyke Parker and Miss Lucy Bains, of Philadelphia, were the bridesmaids. The best man and ushers were all lieutenants in the Artillery Corps, and were Arthur F. Cassels, John E. Stephens, Edwin O. Surratt and Harry L. Steele. The Rev. Dr. Heber Newton's assistant performed the ceremony.

Speaking of Major Jesse M. Lee, 9th U. S. Inf., who was among the officers recommended for distinguished honor at the hands of Congress by Major General Chaffee for services in China, the Cincinnati "Commercial Tribune" of March 21 says: "The remarkable thing worth noting is that Major Lee, who is thus marked for two brevets, is an old, gray-haired officer of the Army, who fought gallantly as private, lieutenant and captain in the Indiana Volunteers, and in the United States Colored Infantry as colonel during the entire Civil War, then joined the Regular Army and served as an officer in the 39th, 25th and 9th Infantry Regiments during all the long period of Indian campaigning on the frontier. We are used to seeing the dashing youngsters of the Army named for battle honors, but when an officer of forty years' hard service, like Major Lee, adds fresh laurels to his career near the sunset end of it, we can afford to congratulate ourselves upon the kind of staff the American Regulars is made of."

Paymaster H. T. Skelding, U. S. N., has gone to Port Royal, S. C.

Mrs. J. A. P. Hampson is stopping at 1129 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.

Capt. J. J. Morrow, U. S. Engineer Corps, has joined at Willets Point, N. Y., from West Point.

Major D. C. Poole, U. S. A., who has been abroad, should now be addressed at Madison, Wis.

Lieut. Chas. H. Bridges, 22d Inf., on an extended leave, is at present staying at the Franklin Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

Lieut. E. L. King, 7th Cav., a recent arrival at Fort Myer, Va., has taken command of Troop B, 11th Cav., now in process of organization.

Capt. R. H. Alexander, 11th Inf., assumed command of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 20, but will relinquish it in a few days to go with his company to the Philippines.

Army officers lately registering in New York were: Gen. J. F. Weston, Col. L. S. Babbitt, Capt. J. J. Morrow, Grand Hotel; Lieut. Fox Conner, Waldorf-Astoria; Lieut. L. C. Brown, Holland House.

Lieut. R. E. Longan, 11th Inf., relinquished staff duties at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 25, and reported at Fort Columbus March 26, to take over certain staff duties at that post from officers under orders for foreign service.

Major R. J. C. Irvine, of the Infantry, recently promoted, has relinquished the duties of adjutant at Washington Barracks, D. C., and Capt. W. Welge has temporarily assumed them until the arrival from San Juan of Capt. J. S. Battle.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U. S. N., responded to the toast of "The Seaman—His Rights and Wrongs" at the dinner celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Legal Aid Society of New York City, held on March 23 at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The marriage of Miss Blanche Allen Bates, daughter of Col. James A. Bates, U. S. A., retired, of 201 T street, N. E., Washington, D. C., to Capt. Robert Sewell, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., is announced to take place in that city on Easter Monday, April 8.

Lieut. F. B. Hawkins, 15th Inf., an able young officer, has his hands full at present at Fort Ethan Allen with the duties of adjutant, Q. M., commissary, ordnance engineer, signal and recruiting officer. In these times our young officer gains lots of experience in the ramifications of the Service.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. White, of St. Augustine, gave a dinner March 25 in honor of Capt. C. H. McKinstry, C. E. and Mrs. McKinstry, who leave there for West Point, where the captain has been assigned to duty. It was a most enjoyable occasion, as the captain and his wife are extremely popular.

Vice-President Roosevelt has accepted honorary life membership in the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., under the extended invitations to the President and Vice-President of the United States and the Secretaries of War and Navy. President McKinley, former President Cleveland, Vice-President Roosevelt and former Vice-Presidents Stevenson and Morton are members of the club.

Governors Island will once more be garrisoned by artillery as a temporary measure on the departure, next week, of the 1st Battalion, 11th Infantry, en route to the Philippines. Capt. John Conklin's battery from Fort Hamilton and Capt. E. W. Hubbard's battery from Fort Hancock will garrison the island, and the lieutenants will be M. M. Mills and James Prentice. Major E. R. Hills, Art. Corps, will command the post.

Congressman James L. Slayden, of Texas, a member of the House Military Committee, was one of the numerous civilians exploring Cuba last week. Hailing from San Antonio, the Congressman and Mrs. Slayden met many old-time Army acquaintances at Havana, who vied with each other in making their sojourn an enjoyable one. Paymaster's Clerk Eben Dodge, being a fellow-member of San Antonio Lodge of Elks, took care to have Brother Slayden meet the other "eleven o'clock boys."

Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N., retired, has been detached from duty connected with the Board of Awards and has returned to his home at Newport, R. I. The advice and assistance rendered this now famous board is regarded by Secretary Long as having been of the first importance, and the Admiral has been the recipient of many kindly congratulations on the justice and good judgment displayed by the board of which he was so distinguished a member. Admiral Luce occupies the pleasant residence at 15 Francis street, Newport.

The following are the addresses of members of officers' families residing in Santiago, Cuba: Mrs. Block and Miss Gibson, Heredia, No. 6; Mrs. E. W. Evans, San Tadeo, No. 1; Mrs. Samuel V. Ham, Mrs. Hinchman and Miss McClellan, Enramadas Alta, No. 32; Mrs. James G. Harbord and Miss Ovenshine, San Pedro Alta, No. 8; Mrs. L. B. Simonds, Mrs. S. M. Whitside, Miss Whitside and Mrs. Whitside, Santa Lucia Alta, No. 9. Residence directory at Morro Castle: Mrs. E. F. Gedding, opposite hospital; Mrs. W. Paulding, Miss Paulding and Miss Elizabeth Paulding, No. 4; Mrs. C. E. Stockle, No. 6.

Col. Abram K. Arnold, 8th Cav., now residing at Cold Spring, N. Y., reached his 6th birthday March 24 and was duly retired from active service on that day. He has a most distinguished record of service, and his many friends had hoped that the brigadier's star in the Regular Army would have fallen upon his shoulders before he reached the retiring age. His distinguished military career has been so often referred to in the Journal that it seems scarcely necessary to recapitulate it now. He bears a high character as a gallant officer and courteous gentleman, who has well earned the quiet of retirement. He was senior colonel of cavalry at the time of his retirement.

The contest over the will of Judge Joseph Holt, who was a judge advocate general in the Army during the Civil War and presided at the trial of Mrs. Surratt and others for complicity in the assassination of Lincoln, was before the Supreme Court of the United States on March 25, and the judgment of the District of Columbia courts regarding the admissibility of certain evidence was reversed. The alleged will devised the bulk of his property to his niece, Josephine Throckmorton, wife of Major Charles B. Throckmorton, U. S. A., retired, and was witnessed by Gen. U. S. Grant, Gen. W. T. Sherman and others, all deceased. The other heirs-at-law attempted to prove it a forgery, the signature of General Sherman in particular being attacked by expert evidence. When the defendants offered in rebuttal to prove by General's Sherman's son that the peculiarities in the signature occurred in other signatures, the court below refused to admit it, and this the Supreme Court holds to be an error. On this and other errors the rulings of the lower court were reversed and a new trial ordered. Justices Harlan, White and McKenna dissented.

Lieut. F. W. Greenleaf, U. S. N., should be addressed at Savannah, Ga.

Capt. Joseph Davidson, U. S. V., late 11th Cav., is at Muscatine, Iowa.

Lieut. V. D. Dixon, 5th U. S. Cav., has changed station from Fort Grant to Fort Apache, Ariz.

Capt. H. Kirby, 10th U. S. Inf., who has been on duty in Cuba, has arrived at Fort Crook, Neb., for duty.

Capt. H. J. Hunt, 17th U. S. Inf., has been elected a member of the California Commandery of the M. O. L. U. S.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Gardner, U. S. A., retired, who will reach his 6th birthday on April 7, is residing at the Pines, Fayetteville, N. C.

Lieut. Commander John R. Edwards, U. S. N., should be addressed at 2017 Kalorama avenue, Washington Heights, Washington, D. C.

Col. W. H. Boyle, U. S. A., retired, has changed his residence from Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 49 St. Nicholas Place, Washington Heights, New York City.

Medical Director William S. Ford, U. S. N., retired, of Washington, D. C., was reported March 26 as critically ill with gangrene and diabetes, and not expected to recover.

Lieut. Gad Morgan, 15th Inf., rejoined at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., early in the week from a visit to historic Teconderoga to examine candidates for military service in the Philippines.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N., who will be retired for age Oct. 9, will make his home in Washington, D. C., where a house in Cleveland Park, in the suburbs, is soon to be purchased by friends and presented to him.

Major Sedgwick Pratt, Art. Corps, under recent promotion, crosses the continent from San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., a familiar post to him in the days gone by, when he belonged to the 3d Artillery and was stationed in New York Harbor.

A Washington despatch says Assistant Secretary of War William Cary Sanger is actively pushing the work of revision of the Army regulations, assisted by Col. Geo. B. Davis, Professor of Law at West Point, whose ability in this direction is well known.

Mrs. Chas. Austin Coolidge, after spending the winter in Louisville, Washington and New York, has returned to Fort Sheridan, Ill. Colonel Coolidge, recently promoted and assigned to his old regiment, the 7th Infantry, has been ordered home from China to take command of the Seventh. Mrs. Coolidge expects to join her husband upon his arrival in San Francisco, about the first of May.

Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C., was a recent caller upon President McKinley, in behalf of his son, whom he wishes appointed a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy. Senator Hawley accompanied the General, and said: "There have been Sumners in the U. S. Army since 1775, and we cannot have too many of them made officers." Young Sumner will be appointed when there is a vacancy.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, who was born on January 13, 1883, and has thus just attained the age at which he can join the Army, is about to receive a commission in the 7th Hussars. In choosing this regiment, the young Prince is following in the footsteps of his father, who was gazetted captain in the 7th Hussars in 1874, having previously served in the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, and the Rifle Brigade.

Capt. C. M. Thomas has been detached from duty in command of the Brooklyn and will return to the United States. Captain Thomas will have been at sea two years in May. He has been transferred to command the battleship Oregon, which is to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for repairs. Captain Thomas will be succeeded in command of the Brooklyn by Capt. F. W. Dickins, who now commands the Oregon.

The farewell reception and banquet of the officers of the 30th Vol. Inf. at the English Hotel, Manila, on Feb. 14 was a very enjoyable affair. Col. Cornelius Gardner had Brig. Gen. Campbell on his right and Lieut. Col. Hayes, 4th Cav., on his left. General Campbell acted as toastmaster. Speeches were made by Col. Gardner, Col. Hayes, Captain Baker, Major Steele, Lieutenant McCabe, Lieutenant Pack, Lieutenant Abbott, Captain Burr, Captain Latimer, Captain Carey and Lieutenant Burrows.

The Military Order of the Dragon is the title of a new society formed by the American Army and Navy officers who participated in the Chinese campaign, and a copy of the constitution has been received in Washington. In the provision for honorary membership all members of the foreign diplomatic corps in Pekin and all officers of the allied expeditionary Armies as well as civilians accompanying the American troops in the advance upon Pekin are made eligible. The officers of the order are: President, Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A.; First Vice-President, Capt. B. H. McCalla, U. S. N.; Second Vice-President, Capt. John T. Myers, U. S. M. C.; Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. Frank D. W. Ramsey, 9th U. S. Inf.; Registrar, Capt. Grote Hutchison, 6th U. S. Cav.

Among the spring engagements announced, which have more or less interest for the Navy, is that of Mrs. Grey Skipwith, widow of the late Grey Skipwith, of Richmond, Va., and Mr. Charles Evelyn Smith. Mrs. Skipwith is the mother of Assistant Paymaster Grey Skipwith, U. S. N., at present attached to the Fish Commission steamer Albatross, in the Pacific. The prospective groom is a brother of Lieut. Comdr. Roy C. Smith, U. S. N., attached to the U. S. S. Amphitrite. It may be remembered that Lieutenant Commander Smith is a son-in-law of Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, U. S. N. The precise date of the wedding has not been announced, but it is understood that it will come off early in June of the present year. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will continue to reside in Richmond.

Major Alexander N. Stark, surgeon, U. S. V., has left Havana for his new station, at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., having been relieved as post surgeon at Columbia Barracks by Major J. R. Kean. Among the younger medical officers who have been brought conspicuously to the front since the outbreak of hostilities with Spain, probably no other has a more brilliant record than Dr. Stark. After serving upon the hospital ship Missouri, Bay State and Terry from July, 1898, to September, 1899, Dr. Stark was assigned to duty at Camp Columbia, Quesadilla, where he has practically built up a well-regulated medical department. During last year he had some 68 cases of yellow fever to manage, and, with the assistance of Dr. Robert Porter Ames, had phenomenal success. The chief surgeon of the department, Dr. Kean, having been taken ill with yellow fever, Dr. Stark for a while performed the duties of that office as well as that of post surgeon. Dr. and Mrs. Stark carry with them to their new station the sincere best wishes of a veritable host of friends in Cuba.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. M. Malvina Bampton, who died from pneumonia March 13 at the home of her son, Benjamin C. Bampton, U. S. N., No. 313 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, was born in New York City on Aug. 16, 1809. Two members of her family served in the War of the Revolution, another lost both legs in the War of 1812, and her father, Capt. Benjamin Weeks, who commanded a ship in the merchant service, was made a prisoner, sent to Halifax, and held until the close of the war. In the Civil War her son, Benjamin C. Bampton, U. S. N., saw extended service. Besides her son, she leaves a daughter, Evelina C. Terrell, nine grandchildren and twenty-one great-grandchildren.

George T. McDougall, late first lieutenant, 6th Inf., died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Indianapolis, Ind., on March 19, 1901. While still a boy he enlisted in the Volunteers and served until the end of the Civil War. He was a nephew of Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles McDougall, U. S. A., and Admiral David McDougall, U. S. N.

The Rev. Arthur Edwards, editor-in-chief of the "Northwestern Christian Advocate," who died in Chicago March 20, served during the Civil War as an officer of Michigan Cavalry and from 1863 to 1866 as captain and assistant quartermaster, U. S. V., receiving the brevets of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel.

Gen. John F. Rathbone, who died at Albany, N. Y., March 20, was appointed brigadier general, 9th Brigade, National Guard of New York, in 1861, and when the Civil War began was commandant of the Albany Depot for Volunteers, and in this capacity dispatched thirty-five regiments to the front. He resigned as commander of the brigade in 1867, but under the administration of Gov. John A. Dix was adjutant general of the State, with the rank of major general.

Gen. William H. Wallace, a distinguished South Carolinian, who served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, attaining the rank of brigadier general, died at Union, S. C., March 22, aged 74.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, commanding the Porto Rico Regiment, in a recent order announces the death at Henry Barracks, Cayey, of Asst. Surg. Gustave Moret, of the regiment, and says: "Lieutenant Moret was born at Guyama, P. R., Dec. 17, 1854. Upon the arrival of the American troops in Porto Rico, in 1898, he volunteered his services, which were accepted. He rendered valuable service in Porto Rico and Cuba."

Mr. Harry Ingerson Nicholas, a prominent banker of New York, who died March 24 at Babylon, Long Island, was a son of Capt. John S. Nicholas, a distinguished officer of the U. S. Navy, who died July 18, 1865.

Henry Myers, who died March 20 in Jacksonville, Fla., was born seventy-three years ago in Savannah, Ga. In 1854 he was appointed purser, U. S. N., but resigned in February, 1861, and joined the Confederate Navy. The deceased was captured at Tangiers in 1862. The Tangier having been found unseaworthy, was at Cadiz. Purser Myers went to Tangier to visit a friend, and was seized by the Acting U. S. Consul at that place and put on board the U. S. S. Ino, and transferred to the merchantman the Harvest Home, and then taken to Boston. On board the merchantman the prisoner was treated with great cruelty, and he bore to the day of his death the marks of the shackles. After a long incarceration at Fort Warren, at the close of the war Mr. Myers went to Jacksonville and filled there for many years an important position in the water works.

Capt. Wm. H. Mullay (Lieutenant, 21st Inf.), whose death is reported by General MacArthur, was born in Ohio, and was appointed from the Army. He was a private and corporal, Troop A, 1st Cav., from 1891 to 1893; 2d lieutenant, 21st Inf., in 1893; 1st lieutenant, 21st Inf., in 1898; captain of infantry, 21st Inf., in 1901. He was recommended by General McKibbin for a medal of honor for gallantry in the approach to San Juan Hill and his devotion to duty throughout action before Santiago. He was also recommended by General Lawton for bravery near Zapote River, Philippine Islands, while commanding his company under heavy fire. Captain Mullay was in the campaign under Generals Lawton in Cavite Province, Luzon; engagement of Guadalupe Ridge and battle of Zapote River, June, 1899; expeditions from Morong, in July; capture of Calamba and engagements at San Cristobal, July and August; skirmishes near Calamba; scout toward Santa Tomas and capture of insurgent trenches at Cabuyano, P. I., Oct. 23, 1899. He was slightly wounded at Calamba.

Many will regret to learn of the death, March 26, at the Hotel Avenal, Cincinnati, Ohio, of Mrs. Cornelia de Peyster Black, widow of Col. Henry Moore Black, U. S. A., and mother of the wives of Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A., and of Major J. R. Clagett, 2d Inf., commanding at Fort Thomas, Ky. She was on her way, with Miss Black, to visit Major Clagett and family at the time of her death, and had been stopping at Governors Island for some time past. When she left there recently she was apparently in good health, but a severe cold with other ailments hastened her end. Colonel Black, who was an officer of distinguished service, died August 5, 1893, at Chicago, Ill.

The bodies of Capt. H. J. Reilly, 5th U. S. Art., and of seven soldiers of the U. S. Army, now temporarily buried in Pekin, will be sent home from there on the 28th about the middle of April.

Mrs. Gertrude Paul Stivers, wife of Capt. Charles R. Stivers, U. S. A., and daughter of the late Gen. G. R. Paul, died at Dayton, Ohio, March 18, where she is mourned by a host of friends. Her life was that of a soldier's daughter and a soldier's wife, constantly changing from post to post on the frontier and with varied and exciting experiences. It was while her father, General Paul, was stationed at Fort Belknap, Texas, in 1857, that Mrs. Stivers met Captain Stivers, then a young graduate of West Point, and married him. After many years of a life of change, adventure, peril and sometimes hardship, which she bore with the same patience a soldier does, she went to Dayton in 1868, and there were born two children, making five in all. Four of these survive: Major Charles P. Stivers, serving in the Philippines; Mrs. Fred Harrington, of Cleveland; Miss Grace Helen Stivers, of the Steele High School, and William N. Stivers, of Pennsylvania. "Mrs. Stivers," says the Dayton "Herald," "leaves many acquaintances, who will remember her as an affectionate and thoughtful friend, always doing kind things for others, a devout church woman and a good neighbor. Her husband and children suffer an irreparable loss in the home she has made for them with sweetness, patience and love."

Capt. William C. Dow, of the 43d Vol. Inf., died March 26 at Pasadena, Fla. Captain Dow was invalided home from the Philippines some few weeks since, suffering from consumption, which was the cause of his death.

He was well known in social and military circles of Haverhill, Mass. He rose from the ranks of Co. F, 8th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, to the rank of captain, and served with the regiment during the Spanish War, and upon his discharge from the national service as a Volunteer obtained a commission in the 43d U. S. Vols.

Lieut. Henry Ripley Baker, U. S. N., retired, who died at Watertown, Mass., March 20, 1901, was born in Maine and appointed from Massachusetts. He entered the Service Sept. 21, 1861; was an acting ensign Aug. 11, 1862; acting master, July 6, 1864; transferred to Regular Service, and retired, as lieutenant, Dec. 2, 1876, for incapacity resulting from incident of the service.

The death of Brevet Major General Stewart Van Vliet (Colonel, U. S. A., retired) in Washington, D. C., March 28, removes another landmark of the Army. His genial presence will be greatly missed in Army circles at Washington. He was born in Ferrisburg, Vt., July 21, 1815, and was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in the class of 1840, when he was promoted second lieutenant in the 3d Artillery. He served against the Seminole Indians in Florida and took part in the war with Mexico, being engaged in the battle of Monterey, Sept. 21-22, 1846, and the siege of Vera Cruz, 1847. He was appointed captain and A. Q. M. June 4, 1847, and was on duty with the Missouri Mounted Volunteers and building posts on the Oregon route until 1851; on duty at St. Louis, Mo., until 1852; at posts in Texas until January, 1855; Q. M. of the Sioux expedition, April, 1855, to July, 1857, being engaged in the action at Blue Water, Sept. 3, 1855; on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., from 1858 to July, 1861; was promoted major and Q. M. Aug. 3, 1861, and appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers Sept. 23, 1861. He was chief Q. M., Army of the Potomac, Aug. 20, 1861, to July, 1862; on duty in New York City furnishing supplies and transportation to the armies in the field until March, 1867; Depot Q. M. at Baltimore, Md., May, 1869; Chief Q. M., Division of the Atlantic, until June, 1872, and of the Department of the Missouri from October, 1872, to July, 1875; in charge of the Q. M. Depot at Philadelphia from July to November, 1875, and on duty at Washington, D. C., as Inspector of the Q. M. Department until his retirement, Jan. 22, 1881, having attained the rank of colonel and assistant quartermaster general, June 6, 1872. He received the brevets of lieutenant colonel, colonel, brigadier general and major general for most faithful and distinguished service in the Quartermaster's Department during the War of the Rebellion. General Van Vliet was the contemporary of Sherman and Grant and the other great soldiers of the Rebellion, and was well known to the soldiers of that period. Among General Van Vliet's classmates at the Military Academy were W. T. Sherman, Geo. H. Thomas, Geo. W. Getty, William Hays, Pinckney Luegenbeel, Oliver L. Shepherd and Henry D. Wallen, who won distinction in our Army, and Richard S. Ewell, Bushrod R. Johnson and Thomas Jordan, of the Confederacy.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Assistant Secretary.

LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.
REGULAR ARMY.

Capt. William B. Gordon, Ordnance Dept., to be professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the Military Academy March 27, 1901, vice Michie, deceased.

Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, 30th Inf., to be colonel, March 25, 1901, vice Corliss, 2d Inf., retired from active service.

Major John G. Leefe, 18th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel March 25, 1901, vice Lincoln, 30th Inf., promoted.

Captain Silas A. Wolf, 4th Inf., to be major March 2, 1901, vice Duggan, 10th Inf., promoted.

Capt. Charles G. Starr, 1st Inf., to be major March 4, 1901, vice Matile, 14th Inf., promoted.

Capt. William C. Buttler, 2d Inf., to be major March 5, 1901, vice Price, 4th Inf., promoted.

Capt. James S. Rogers, 20th Inf., to be major March 25, 1901, vice Leefe, 18th Inf., promoted.

Lieut. Col. James M. Bell, 8th Cav., to be colonel March 25, 1901, vice Arnold, 8th Cav., retired from active service.

Major Charles C. Morton, 4th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel March 24, 1901, vice Bell, 8th Cav., promoted.

Capt. Henry F. Kendall, 8th Cav., to be major March 24, 1901, vice Morton, 4th Cav., promoted.

1st Lieut. Edward B. Cassatt, 10th Cav., to be 1st lieutenant Feb. 2, 1901, subject to examination, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. Kenzie W. Walker, 9th Cav., to be captain Feb. 17, 1901, vice Craig, 6th Cav., promoted.

1st Lieut. Harry H. Pattison, 3d Cav., to be captain Feb. 19, 1901, vice Wilder, 4th Cav., promoted.

1st Lieut. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., 7d Cav., to be captain Feb. 28, 1901, vice Guillioye, 9th Cav., promoted.

1st Lieut. Francis Le J. Parker, 5th Cav., to be captain Feb. 28, 1901, vice Watts, 5th Cav., promoted.

1st Lieut. George F. Hamilton, 10th Cav., to be captain Feb. 28, 1901, vice Edwards, 1st Cav., promoted.

1st Lieut. William H. Paine, 2d Cav., to be captain Feb. 28, 1901, vice Wheeler, 7th Cav., retired from active service.

1st Lieut. John W. Craig, 1st Cav., to be captain Feb. 28, 1901, vice Ellis, 8th Cav., promoted.

1st Lieut. Hugh D. Berkeley, 1st Cav., to be captain Feb. 28, 1901, vice Day, 9th Cav., promoted.

2d Lieut. Roy B. Harper, 7th Cav., to be 1st lieutenant Feb. 2, 1901, subject to examination.

Under Sec. 9, Act of Feb. 2, 1901, 2d Lieut. George M. Brooke, 5th Inf., from the Infantry arm to the Artillery Corps March 19, 1901, with rank in that Corps from Oct. 1, 1899, and 2d Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 2d Inf., from the Infantry arm to the Artillery Corps March 19, 1901, with rank in that Corps from July 25, 1900.

1st Lieut. Louis B. Lawton, 9th Inf., to be captain Feb. 2, 1901, subject to examination, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf., to be captain Feb. 28, 1901, vice Irvine, 11th Inf., promoted.

1st Lieut. Louis M. Muttman, 14th Inf., to be captain Feb. 28, 1901, vice Hardin, 7th Inf., promoted.

1st Lieut. Glenn H. Davis, 12th Inf., to be captain Feb. 28, 1901, vice Wilson, 8th Inf., promoted.

1st Lieut. Franklin S. Hutton, 4th Inf., to be captain Feb. 28, 1901, vice Reynolds, 14th Inf., promoted.

Under Act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, James A. Hutton, of California, late captain of Infantry, U. S. A., to be captain March 21, 1901.

Isaac R. Dinkleburger appointed captain of Cavalry from March 21, 1901, and placed on retired list.

Thomas P. O'Reilly appointed 2d Lieutenant of Infantry from March 22, 1901, and placed on retired list.

To the Majors and Surgeons of Volunteers from March 21, 1901—James M. Kennedy and William F. Lippitt, Jr., both captains and assistant surgeons, U. S. A.

G. O. 29, MARCH 11, 1901, H. Q. A., A. G. O. Publishes an act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

G. O. 30, MARCH 21, H. Q. A., A. G. O. 1. By direction of the Secretary of War, G. O. No. III,

page 19, Aug. 16, 1900, from this office, establishing the allowance of flags, which are for post, storm, field or general hospital, together with balafras noted in the last column, is amended to read as follows:

For each post or garrison, per annum..... 2 2 2

For each recruiting station, per annum..... 2 2 2

For each fortification in charge of an ordi-

nance sergeant, per annum..... 2 2 2

For all hospitals and field hospitals, per annum..... 2 2 2

Where the allowance of post flags for any reason is not drawn the issue of an equal number of storm flags in lieu thereof is authorized.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 164

of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. No. 134, Nov.

16, 1900, from this office, is further amended to read as follows:

94. Every court-martial shall keep a complete and accurate record of its proceedings, which will be authenticated in each case by the signatures of the president and judge advocate. Whenever, by reason of the death or disability of the judge advocate occurring after the court has decided on the sentence, the record can not be authenticated by his signature, it must show that it has been formally approved by the court and must be authenticated by the signature of the president. The judge advocate should affix his signature to each day's proceedings. Testimony taken before regimental or garrison courts-martial will not be reduced to writing.

III. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 128 of the Regulations, as amended by paragraph II, G. O. No. 45, April 6, 1900, from this office, is further amended to read as follows:

128. Sales of subsistence stores (except for ice and forage for beef cattle) will be made at cost prices for cash to an officer on his certificate that the stores are for his personal or family use or for the use of an officer's mess of which he is the caterer, and will be similarly made on a certificate that they are for his or her personal use to a contract surgeon, a dental surgeon, a veterinarian, or a contract nurse when stationed within a military post or serving with troops in the field. Sales will also be made at cost prices for cash to a member of the immediate family of an officer during his absence upon a written request by him to the commissary.

G. O. 32, FEB. 28, H. Q. A., A. G. O. Publishes the order assigning officers to the additional companies of artillery to be organized, published in the Army and Navy Journal of March 22.

CIRCULAR 9, MARCH 21, H. Q. A., A. G. O. I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Officers Detailed in Staff Departments under Act of Feb. 2, 1901—Official Designation.—Officers detailed for duty and to fill vacancies in the several staff departments, under the provisions of section 26 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, should in affixing their official signatures use their proper title in the arm from which detailed and also that of the staff position, e. g., "Major of Infantry, Assistant Adjutant General"; "Major Artillery Corps Inspector General"; "Captain of Cavalry, Q. M., etc.—(General's decision, March 13, 1901.)

II. Publishes a decision of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury in the claim of Charles Etzel, an enlisted man, for extra-duty pay for duty performed in the Q. M.'s Dept. at Benicia Barracks, Cal., heretofore noted in the Army and Navy Journal.

G. O. 40, MARCH 22, H. Q. A., A. G. O. Adds paragraph 5514 to the Army Regulations, which relates to contracts made in the Philippine Islands. The order also amends paragraph 560 and 563 of the Regulations relating to contracts and the sureties of individuals.

G. O. 41, MARCH 26, H. Q. A., A. G. O. I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

An enlisted man sent from a post under proper orders to surrounding towns for the purpose of distributing recruiting circulars, posters and handbills, and canvassing for recruits will while so engaged be deemed to be traveling under orders during the entire period of his absence, and will be allowed commutation of rations at the rate of \$1.50 per day for each day of absence from the post.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 128 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. No. 128, March 20, 1899, and G. O. No. 128, July 24, 1899, from this office, is further amended to read as follows:

130. The allowance of corn brooms and scrubbing brushes will be as follows:

For each organization having an authorized maximum strength of 150 enlisted men or over, nine brooms and six brushes per month.

For each organization having an authorized maximum strength of 100 enlisted men, more or less, six brooms and four brushes per month.

Two brooms and one brush per month to each regimental band.

Three brooms and two brushes per annum for each non-commissioned staff officer, including those of regiments, squadrons and battalions.

Six brushes per annum to each post bakery.

They will habitually be drawn quarterly, but may be drawn when needed. If less than the maximum allowance is drawn in one quarter, credit can not be given in another.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G., M. G., U. S. A.

G. O. 7, MARCH 18, DEPT. COLORADO. The following changes of stations of troops are ordered:

Co. M, 2d Inf., 2d Lieut. J. A. Moss, commanding, is relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and will proceed at once by rail to Fort Logan, Colo., and take station.

Co. D, 7th Inf., will stand relieved from duty in this Department on the arrival of Co. M, 2d Inf., at Fort Logan, and will proceed not later than the evening of March 19 by rail to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

G. O. 8, MARCH 19, DEPT. COLORADO. The following changes of stations of troops are ordered:

Co. I, 2d Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, and will proceed at once by rail to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and take station, relieving Troop H, 5th Cav., which will then proceed at once by rail to Price and thence by marching to Fort DuChesne, Utah, and take station.

Troop G, 5th Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Grant, Arizona, and will proceed at once by marching to Fort Apache, Arizona, and take station.

The 3d squadron, 9th Cavalry (headquarters, Troops I and K at Fort DuChesne, Utah, and Troops L and M at Fort Apache, Arizona), will stand relieved from duty in this Department in time to reach the railroad stations not later than April 7, 1901, whence they will proceed by rail to the Presidio of San Francisco, preparatory to immediate service in the Division of the Philippines.

G. O. 9, MARCH 14, D. CAL. Announces the allotment for extra duty pay at San Diego Barracks, Cal.

G. O. 4, MARCH 15, DEPT. CUBA. Publishes regulations for pack train service in the Department of Cuba.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., commanding the Dept. of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to the headquarters of the Dept. of the Missouri, at Omaha, Neb., and return to Denver, Col. (March 9, D. Col.)

Major A. C. Sharpe, inspector general, U. S. V., inspector general of the Dept., will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, for the purpose of making the regular annual inspection of that post. (March 15, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. John L. Chamberlain, inspector general, to San Francisco, Cal. (March 21, H. Q. A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPT.

Capt. Moses G. Zalinski, Q. M., to New York City, duty as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the transport McClellan. (March 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Reuben B. Turner, U. S. Inf., Q. M., to duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, in charge of construction of public buildings at that post. (March 23, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Arthur G. Smith, Havana, Cuba, will be discharged without honor by reason of his own misconduct. (March 21, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Paul E. Guyot, Santiago, Cuba, will be discharged without honor by reason of his own misconduct. (March 21, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Henry J. May, A. Q. M., U. S. V., in addition to his present duties will temporarily relieve Major Noble H. Creager, Q. M., of his duties as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the transport McClellan. Major Creager will proceed at once to San Francisco, Cal., not later than March 23, 1901, for temporary duty as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the transport Buford to relieve Capt. Moses Walton, Jr., who will report by telegraph to the Q. M. General of the Army for further instructions. (March 21, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Pegram Whitworth, A. Q. M., is granted leave for one month. (March 15, D. Cal.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Daniel B. Corisanzky to Cabana Barracks, Cuba, for duty. (March 27, D. Cuba.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPT.

Com. Sergt. James Collins, to the Philippine Islands, on the transport Meade, to sail March 16 for duty on the Hospital Ship Relief, to relieve Com. Sergt. Fred P. Bliss, (March 11, D. Cal.)

Com. Sergt. P. Kenealy will proceed to San Juan for duty. (Fort DuPont, March 21.)

Post Com. Sergt. Bradley R. Lawrence (appointed March 23, 1901, from sergeant, Co. G, 5th Inf.), now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will be sent to Fort Clark, Texas, to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Malachy Foley, who will be sent to New York City, for duty upon one of the Army transports sailing from that port. (March 23, H. Q. A.)

Post Com. Sergt. Elmer H. Hasty (appointed March 25, 1901, from 1st sergeant, Co. K, 21st Inf.), to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Henry A. Hoskins, who will be sent to New York City, N. Y., for duty on one of the Army transports sailing from that port. (March 27, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPT.

Capt. William T. Tanner, assistant surgeon, U. S. V., having reported, is assigned to duty with the 3d Bat., 11th Inf., and will proceed to Washington Barracks, to accompany the battalion to the Philippine Islands, where, upon arrival he will report to the commanding general, Div. of the Philippines for assignment to duty. (March 23, D. E.)

Hosp. Steward William A. McCloskey, Fort Columbus, will report to the C. O., 1st Bat., 11th Inf., for duty with the battalion en route to the Philippines, and upon arrival at Manila will report for duty in Div. Philippines. (March 25, D. E.)

A board to consist of A. A. Surg. R. C. Eve, is appointed to meet at Key West Barracks, for the examination of Private Albert S. Hamilton, Hospital Corps, as to his fitness for the position of acting hospital steward. (March 22, D. E.)

Capt. H. W. Cowper, assistant surgeon, to duty with 3d Bat., 10th Inf., at Presidio, Cal. (March 12, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Steward George S. Carty, is transferred to Fort McDowell, Cal. (March 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William R. Van Tuyl, assistant surgeon, U. S. V., to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (March 22, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Martin Simmel, is transferred to Fort McDowell, Cal. (March 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William T. Tanner, assistant surgeon, U. S. V., recently appointed, will accompany the 3d Bat. of the 11th Inf. to Manila for duty. (March 23, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. Thomas K. Mullins, U. S. A., to temporary duty with troops on the horse transport Pakling, during the voyage to the Philippine Islands. (March 16, D. Cal.)

Capt. Guy G. Bailey, assistant surgeon, will report to Col. Philip H. Ellis, 24th Inf., for duty with 1st Bat., 30th Inf., at Presidio reservation. (March 16, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted to A. A. Surg. Charles E. Bruhl, U. S. A. (March 18, D. Cuba.)

A. A. Surg. George H. Richardson to Alcatraz Island, Cal., to relieve A. A. Surg. Frederick C. Jackson, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (March 15, D. Cal.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, Medical Dept., is changed to sick leave. (March 18, D. Cuba.)

1st Lieut. Jerome S. Chaffee, assistant surgeon, and A. A. Surg. Charles W. Hack, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 25, to accompany the 2d Bat. of the 5th Inf. to San Francisco, Cal., and then return to Columbus Barracks. (March 23, D. E.)

Capt. Clark I. Wertenbaker, assistant surgeon, on duty with the 1st Bat., 28th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, will accompany the battalion to the Philippine Islands on the transport Indiana. (March 13, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. H. Kiersted to Presidio, Cal., for temporary duty at general hospital. (March 16, D. Cal.)

Leave for 7 days is granted Lieut. Col. E. Woodruff, D. S. G. (Fort Hamilton, March 21.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted A. A. Surg. John G. Byrne, U. S. A. (March 18, D. Cal.)

Capt. George L. Hicks, Jr., asst. surg., recently promoted from 1st Lieutenant, asst. surg., 38th Inf., is assigned to the 33th Inf. (March 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 20, 1901, is granted Capt. Ira A. Allen, asst. surg. (March 26, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Joseph C. Reissnyder, asst. surg., recently appointed, will proceed from West Point, New York, to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (March 26, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. Joseph C. Garlington, from duty at Fort Mott, N. J., upon the arrival of A. A. Surg. Josiah W. Richards, and will then proceed to Fort Terry, N. Y., to relieve A. A. Surg. John J. Gilhuly, who will proceed to his home, Bridgeport, Conn., for annulment of contract. (March 26, H. Q. A.)

Major Shadsworth O. Beasley, surg., recently appointed, will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for transportation to Manila. (March 26, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. Cosam J. Bartlett will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (March 26, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. A. D. Williams is detailed post treasurer. (Fort McPherson, March 26.)

A. A. Surg. Adrian D. Williams will report to Fort Wood for temporary duty during the illness of Capt. Charles R. Gill, asst. surg., U. S. V., but will stand relieved from this duty in time to join the 1st Battalion, 11th Inf., at Fort Columbus, prior to the departure of the battalion for San Francisco, en route to the Philippines. (G. O. T., March 28.)

A. A. Surg. Julius C. LeHardy to duty at Fort Wood, N. Y., to relieve Capt. Charles R. Gill, assistant surgeon. (March 27, H. Q. A.)

Capt. T. C. Longino, A. Surg., recently appointed, to San Antonio, Tex., to accompany troops to be sent from that department to San Francisco, Cal., where he will report for transportation to the Philippine Islands. (March 27, H. Q. A.)

Major William D. Crosby, surgeon, in addition to his present duties will relieve Major Henry S. Kilbourne, surgeon, of his duties as medical superintendent, Army transport service, New York City, and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco. (March 27, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John S. Fogg, assistant surgeon, recently appointed, to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (March 27, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles W. Hack, assistant surgeon, recently appointed, to duty with the first detachment of recruits to be sent from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (March 27, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieuts. Samuel L. Steer and Edward W. Pinkham, assistant surgeons, to San Francisco, Cal. (March 27, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPT.

Major John C. Muhlenberg, paymaster, to Havana, Cuba, to relieve Lieut. Col. Francis S. Dodge, deputy paymaster general, who will proceed to New York City, N. Y., and report on or before May 1, 1901, for duty as chief paymaster, Dept. of East, to relieve Col. Charles J. Wilson, assistant paymaster general, U. S. A. Col. Wilson will await orders in New York City, N. Y., pending his retirement from active service. (March 27, H. Q. A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

2d Lieut. W. G. Caples, C. E., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Indiana, to sail March 15. (March 14, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. George R. Spalding, C. E., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Meade, to sail March 17. (March 16, D. Cal.)

ORDNANCE DEPT.

The leave, on account of sickness, granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Jamison, O. D. (now captain, O. D.), is extended three months. (March 26, H. Q. A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William Mitchell, signal officer, is extended to include April 20, 1901. (March 27, H. Q. A.)

Major Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, to Elizabeth, N. J., and Tarrytown, N. Y., on business pertaining to the Signal Corps of the Army. (March 27, H. Q. A.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley is detailed in charge of post mess. (Fort McPherson, March 19.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

2D CAVALRY—COL. H. E. NOYES.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Eugene D. Dimmick, 2d Cav. (March 26, H. Q. A.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. W. DAVIS.

Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, U. S. Cav., unassigned (promoted from 1st Lieut. 1901, 3d Cav., subject to examination), will report before the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (March 22, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Edward C. Brooks, 3d Cav., is transferred to the 11th U. S. Cav., to take effect this date. (March 26, H. Q. A.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

1st Lieut. Lawrence J. Fleming, 5th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Portland, Ore., for duty in charge of the horse transport Kintuck. Upon arrival of the transport at Manila, Lieut. Fleming will rejoin his regiment. (March 14, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. P. W. Arnold, 5th Cav., will accompany horses to be shipped from San Francisco to Manila on the transport Pakling. (March 16, D. Cal.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. T. J. WINT.

Major Frank West, 6th Cav., to join the squadron of the 6th U. S. Cav., now under orders to Manila. (March 21, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Benjamin H. Cheever, 6th Cav., is relieved from further duty pertaining to the purchase of cavalry horses for the Philippine Islands. (March 22, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. John P. Ryan, 6th Cav., will proceed to join his troop at San Francisco. (Cal. (March 21, D. Cal.)

Capt. Matthew F. Steele, 6th Cav., to report to Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 14th Inf., San Francisco, for duty as his assistant. (March 27, H. Q. A.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Llewellyn W. Oliver, 7th Cav., is extended one month. (March 25, H. Q. A.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. J. M. BELL.

The retirement from active service by the President, March 24, 1901, of Col. Abraham K. Arnold, 8th Cav., is announced. (March 25, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Andrew G. Hammond, 8th Cav., will take charge of the recruiting station at Third and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo., temporarily, during the absence on sick leave of Major Thomas F. Davis, 15th Inf. (March 25, H. Q. A.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

The troops of the 2d Squadron, 10th Cav. (E. F. G and H), will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippine Islands. Departures will be so timed that troops will reach San Francisco at least five days prior to sailing of transport scheduled for April 15, 1901. (March 19, D. T.)

11TH CAVALRY—COL. F. MOORE.

Private John St. Clair, 11th Cav., has been promoted to sergeant.

2d Lieut. John Symington, 11th Cav., is detailed assistant.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

The "Governors Island Band" is now known as the 8th band, Art. Corps, and will remain at present on duty at the headquarters, Dept. of the East, at Governors Island. Now that spring has arrived the morning and afternoon concerts opposite Major Gen. Brooke's residence will be resumed.

Capt. William G. Haan, Art. Corps, is honorably discharged as captain, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (March 22, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Joseph B. Douglas, Art. Corps, is detailed as the recorder of the examining board convened at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice 1st Lieut. Clement A. Trott, 5th U. S. Inf., relieved. (March 25, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Clint C. Hearn, Art. Corps, is assigned to the Field Art. and will report at Fort Riley, Kas., for duty as Q. M. (March 25, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Edward M. Shinkle, Art. Corps, is assigned to temporary duty with the 28th Co., Coast Art., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (March 24, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. William R. Bettison and 2d Lieut. Claude E. Brigham, Art. Corps, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report to Col. Philip H. Ellis, 2d Inf., for temporary duty with the 1st Bat., 30th Inf., at Presidio reservation. (March 16, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Edward M. Shinkle, Art. Corps, will report to Col. Philip H. Ellis, 2d Inf., for temporary duty with the 1st Bat., 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (March 16, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. William W. Hamilton, Art. Corps, now at Dalton, Ga., will report at Macon, Ga., for recruiting duty. (March 22, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, Art. Corps, is extended one month. (March 22, H. Q. A.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about March 28, 1901, is granted 1st Lieut. Percy M. Kessler, Art. Corps, (March 14, D. Cal.)

Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, 17th Inf., in addition to his duties as aid to the Dept. Commander, will report to the adjutant general, Dept. of California, for duty as assistant in his office. (March 16, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. W. G. Peace, Art. Corps, will proceed to Swainsboro, Ga., on recruiting duty (Fort Screven, March 19.)

Capt. M. Shelton, 41st Co., C. A., has been promoted to sergeant.

Capt. F. P. McCormack, 9th Co., C. A., has been promoted to sergeant.

Sergt. W. R. Burgess, 75th Co., C. A., will proceed to Norway, Me., on recruiting duty. (Fort Preble, March 22.)

1st Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, Jr., Art. Corps, is detailed Q. M. (Wash. Barracks, March 20.)

Capt. Charles W. Hobbs, Art. Corps, to Fort McDowell, Cal., for light duty. (March 12, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. J. P. Hains, Art. Corps, will relieve 1st Lieut. L. L. Reeves, 4th Inf., from duty as Q. M. at camp of provisional battalion of recruits at San Francisco. (March 16, D. Cal.)

Capt. Charles C. Freeman, 35th Co., C. A., has been promoted to sergeant.

The 49th Co., Coast Art., Fort Hamilton, and the 5d Co., Coast Art., Fort Hancock, will proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y., and report for temporary duty. (March 26, D. E.)

Major E. R. Hills, Art. Corps, will proceed to Fort Columbus and assume temporary command of that post, April 1. (March 26, D. E.)

The leave for seven days taken March 20 by Col. Wallace F. Randolph, Art. Corps, commanding Sullivan's Island, is extended fifteen days. (March 27, D. E.)

1st Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, A. C., is detailed engineer and signal officer and in charge of schools. Lieut. W. G. Peace is detailed ordnance and range officer. (Fort Screven, March 24.)

The following transfers in the Artillery Corps are made: 2d Lieut. Alfred B. Putnam, from the 6th Field Battery to the 8th Co., Coast Art.; 2d Lieut. William S. Brown, from the 29th Co., Coast Art., to the 6th Field Battery. (March 26, H. Q. A.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. W. S. Brown, A. C. (Fort Banks, March 26.)

Major Sedgwick Pratt, Art. Corps, to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., in connection with the tests of artillery fire control systems to be conducted by the Board of Ordnance and Fortification in New York Harbor. (March 27, H. Q. A.)

2D INFANTRY—COL. S. H. LINCOLN.

The retirement from active service of Col. Augustus W. Corliss, 2d Inf., is announced. (March 25, H. Q. A.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. W. F. SPURGIN.

Leave for ten days is granted Chaplain J. A. Potter, 1th Inf. (March 16, D. Cal.)

Lieut. I. L. Reeves, 4th Inf., is granted sick leave for one month and to apply for an extension of three months. (March 16, D. Cal.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. R. COMBA.

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, 5th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service March 21, 1901, is announced. (March 21, H. Q. A.)

The 2d battalion of the 5th Inf., under the command of Lieut. Col. Alpheus H. Bowman, 5th Inf., will be placed en route from Fort Sheridan, Ill., for San Francisco, Cal., on March 26, arriving at the last named point in ample time to take passage on government transport which sails from the port for the Philippines on April 1. All commissioned officers present with the battalion, with the exception of 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, 5th Inf., and adjutant general, will be sent to the Philippines. (March 21, H. Q. A.)

7TH INFANTRY—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Major Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf., will report to Col. Mott Hooton, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty in connection with the organization of the 28th Inf. (March 13, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Curtis W. Otwell, battalion adjutant, 7th Inf., will proceed without delay to Boise Barracks, Idaho.

18TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

1st Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer, 18th Inf., from Fort Columbus, N. Y., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for the duty of conducting recruits to San Francisco, Cal., and there will report for assignment to duty with troops en route to the Philippine Islands. (March 21, H. Q. A.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. J. W. FRENCH.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Bridges, 22d Inf., is extended two months. (March 22, H. Q. A.)

28TH INFANTRY—COL. M. HOOTON.

Upon the departure of the 1st Bat., 28th Inf., from the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, Capt. Truman O. Murphy, 18th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., will stand relieved from further duty with that battalion and will report to Col. Philip H. Elms, 24th Inf., Presidio Reservation, for temporary duty with a battalion of the 30th Inf., to be formed on that reservation. (March 12, D. Cal.)

30TH INFANTRY—COL. C. A. M. DEMPSEY.

The 1st Bat., 30th Inf., will be formed, without delay, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for organization, equipment and instruction, and it will be exempt from all details and post duty. Capt. Truman O. Murphy, 18th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, are assigned to temporary duty with the battalion. (March 15, D. Cal.)

ORDERS RELATING TO VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, 38th Inf., U. S. V. (captain, U. S. Cav.), will upon the completion of the muster out of the 34th Inf., proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y. (March 21, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Edward G. Beeson, assistant surgeon, 38th Inf., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect March 31. (March 22, H. Q. A.)

Par. 18, S. C. 68, March 18, 1901, H. Q. A., relating to Capt. Peter T. Riley, 42d Inf., is revoked. (March 21, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, 48th Inf., U. S. V. (captain, 10th Cav.), will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, to assume temporary command of the squadrons, 10th Cav. (March 15, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Frederick W. Hawes, Porto Rico Regiment, is honorably discharged, to take effect March 31. (March 22, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. J. O. Steger, Porto Rico Regiment, and a detachment will take post Aibonito. (Henry Barracks, March 17.)

G. O. 5, MARCH 23, DEPT. CUBA.

Judge advocates of general court-martial will on the first day of each month make a report to the Adjutant General of the Dept. showing the number of cases referred to the court for trial during the month and number of cases tried; also the number of cases awaiting trial. By command of Major Gen. Wood:

H. L. SCOTT, A. G.

G. O. 2, MARCH 11, DIST. OF SANTIAGO.

Major Lawrence C. Carr, surgeon, is appointed chief surgeon of the District, relieving 1st Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.

STATIONS OF TROOPS IN THE DEPT. OF CUBA.

Headquarters, Havana, Cuba.
Columbia Barracks—Headquarters, Band and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M; 7th Cav.; 3d Bat., Field Art.
No. 21 5th street, Vedado, Havana—Headquarters, Art. Defenses.
Bat. No. 3—17th Co., Coast Art.
Bat. No. 4—22d Co., Coast Art.
Bat. No. 5—24th Co., Coast Art.
Cabaña Barracks—19th, 20th and 21st Co., Coast Art.
Santa Clara Bat.—2d Band and 23d Co., Coast Art.
Pirotecnia Militar—18th Co., Coast Art.
Matanzas—Headquarters, Band and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, 2d Cav.
Cienfuegos—Troops I, K, L and M, 2d Cav.
Puerto Príncipe—Headquarters, Band and Troops I, K, L and M, 8th Cav.
Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba—Troops F and H, 8th Cav.
San Luis Troop E, 8th Cav.
Guantanamo Troop G, 8th Cav.
Manzanillo—Headquarters, Band, Troops A, L and M, 10th Cav.
Holguín—Troops B, D, I and K, 10th Cav.
Bayamo—Troop C, 10th Cav.

VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

Elect. Sergt. F. Schroeder will proceed to Key West Barracks for duty. (Fort Dade, March 20.)

The 1st squadron, 5th Cav., and Troops A and B, 15th Cav., designated for transportation to Manila on the transport Meade about March 16. (March 11, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. T. Ross, 3d Inf., and 2d Lieuts. W. H. Waldron and R. P. Rifenberic, Jr., of the 9th and 16th Inf., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty with 29th Inf. (March 29, D. L.)

Upon the arrival of Capt. A. I. Lasseigne, 14th Inf., at Fort Brady, Mich., he will assume command of that post, relieving therefrom 1st Lieut. Frank J. Morrow, 17th Inf., who will proceed to Fort Sheridan for duty with the 29th Inf. (March 19, D. L.)

The following-named organizations are relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Columbia, and will proceed, for service in the Philippines, to San Francisco, Cal., so as to reach there on Monday, March 25; Troop E, 6th Cav., from Forts Walla Walla and Wright, Wash.; Troop H, 6th Cav., from Boise Barracks, Idaho; Co. C, 7th Inf., from Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Co. M, 7th Inf., from Camp Wm. H. Osborne, Idaho. (March 18, D. Cal.)

Capt. Henry K. Yeakley, 43d Co., Coast Art., Fort Terry, died March 27, from the effects of a dose of wood alcohol, self-administered. Corporal Yeakley was a physician, having earned his degree at the University of Virginia, and he had been in the Army only a short time, his object having been to put himself under the restraint of military discipline.

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of medical officers to consist of: Major William O. Owen, surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Paul C. Hutton, asst. surg.; A. A. Surg. William R. Van Tuyl, is appointed to meet at Fort Thomas, Ky., March 25, for the examination of candidates for the positions of acting hospital steward and hospital steward, U. S. A. (March 22, D. L.) ADD Army Items.

PHILIPPINE ORDERS.

The following named officers of the 11th Cav. will not accompany that regiment to the U. S., but will remain on special duty in Philippines, with a view to their mustering out not later than June 30, 1901: Major Hugh T. Sime, on duty at Olongapo, Province of Zambales; Capt. Edward L. Glasgow, on duty in the Dept. of Southern Luzon; Capt. Edward A. Sturges, Russell T. Hazard and James O. Ross, and 1st Lieut. Oliver P. M. Hazzard, on duty with Macabebé scouts; Capt. William L. Kipp, on duty in connection with the building of roads and bridges in the Dept. of Southern Luzon; Capt. George W. Winterburn, A. Q. M., at Lucena; 1st Lieut. Charles R. Trowbridge and George Curry, and 2d Lieut. Edward S. Luthi, on duty at Manila; 1st Lieut. Holly V. Hill, at Santa Cruz, Luzon; 1st Lieut. George M. Wray and 2d Lieut. Leo M. Cutts, on duty with native scouts in the Dept. of Southern Luzon; 1st Lieut. Charles C. Winnia, collector of internal revenue in the Dept. of Southern Luzon; 1st Lieut. Lewis Foerster, on duty with native scouts in the Dept. of Northern Luzon; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Burritt and 2d Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, on duty in Manila; 2d Lieut. Emory S. West, on duty on a gun-

boat in the Dept. of Southern Luzon; 2d Lieut. John Holtman, at Santa Cruz, Luzon. (Jan. 30, D. P.)

The following officers serving in the Philippines were ordered on dates given to appear before boards for examination for promotion: Jan. 29, Capt. R. L. Bullard, C. S., 1st Lieut. J. B. Cavanaugh, C. E.; 2d Lieuts. H. W. Stickie, L. H. Rand, W. Kelly and J. R. Shattery, C. E.; 1st Lieut. L. M. Fuller, O. D.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1865.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901.

THE CAPTURE OF AGUINALDO.

The capture of Aguinaldo, reported in official despatches from Manila, which we publish elsewhere, is one of the first fruits of our new and adequate Army provided by the intelligent patriotism of the last Congress. Relieved of the dread that always oppressed General Otis and must haunt every commander depending upon the service of Volunteers with limited obligation of service—the dread of being left with an insufficient force—General MacArthur has been able to put into operation plans of activity that had been held back until he was sure he could count upon such a Regular Army as he had asked for. If Congress in the session of 1899-00 had taken the advice of the Army and Navy Journal and had done then what it did last winter, the same speedy end of Aguinaldo's pretensions would doubtless have come that has followed so quickly the passage of the Army bill.

When this bill became a law at the request of officers doing duty in the Philippines a synopsis of it was cabled to Manila by the editor of the Army and Navy Journal, and the officers and men of our Army, as well as the intelligent natives, knew in a few days that the dilly-dallying military methods of the United States had given place to a policy in which there would be no turning back. No clearer, more decisive vindication of the judgment of those who have been called "imperialists," because they saw and were not afraid to speak of the Army's needs, could be desired than this triumph of the New Army which makes more for peace than all the milk-and-water plans put forth by those who were opposed to the legitimate increase of our military establishment.

Again is our oft-stated proposition that a large Army is a powerful agency for peace proved true by the hard logic of facts. Those humanitarians and philosophers that will unctuously profess to find special pleasure in the prospect of early peace in the Philippines will now see that they have to thank not the professional peace-lovers, but the hard-headed wearers of uniforms who knew they could end their task if they had the means; not the Atkinsonian school, but the school of MacArthur and Funston.

The enterprise culminating in the capture of the whilom president of the so-called Filipino Republic was distinctively American, and worthy of the best traditions of our Army.

Probably no other army in the world could have given birth to such an audacious plan as that which General Funston and his worthy comrades carried out so successfully. We scan the long record of British undertakings in South Africa in vain for anything approaching in uniqueness this brilliant feat, and have to go back to the days of the daring raids and counter-raids of the Civil War to find a counterpart.

The seizure of Aguinaldo would have meant a great deal more some time ago than it means now. There can be little effect produced upon the general attitude of a people by the capture of its leading military representative when he had long before degenerated into a brush skulker. It is hard to make the affections of a race, especially as imaginative a one as the Filipino, cling to a leader whose activities as a soldier are confined to keeping out of the way of the guns of his pursuers. Recent reports show that what little prestige Aguinaldo had secured among the natives by his temporary strutting about as commander-in-chief between the battle of Manila and the breaking out of the rebellion against American authority had been waning at a rate that must have assured him, as it had almost every other intelligent native, of the futility of further resistance.

Other rebel leaders have shown more military ability the last few months, if activity is to be taken as a criterion, than Aguinaldo, notably General Cailles, who, though operating not far from Manila, has been able to inflict not inconsiderable losses upon the Americans and has kept his forces well in hand. Whether the remnants of the rebellion will concentrate about Cailles or some other fighter, giving the rebellion the aspect of the fabled snake that grew a new head with every head cut off, or whether the end of Aguinaldo's career will dishearten the others, the fact remains that with their recognized leader in captivity the insurrectos will cut a sorry figure before not only the world, but the intelligent population of their own islands if they continue a struggle whose only claim on the attention of mankind will spring from the pity which its hopelessness excites.

Those gentlemen who are agitated at the "perplexity" now confronting the Government through having Aguinaldo in its power are needlessly distressed. An Administration that has successfully met problems more difficult of solution than any in the history of our Government, save, perhaps, those that beset Washington and Lincoln, is not likely to fail in disposing of Aguinaldo in a way that will receive the sanction of our own people and the approval of history. Aguinaldo is in no danger of becoming a white elephant on anybody's hands. He is not cast in sufficiently heroic lines for that. When as a captive of the Americans he sees in Manila the dirt and sloth of centuries disappearing before the kindly energy of those whom he has so long been opposing, when he sees the little Filipino children trooping home

from schools over which floats the Stars and Stripes, when he finds the old laws and practices of Spanish corruption and favoritism replaced by the enlightened methods of western jurisprudence—when he sees all these and then is shown the mounds under which lie the misguided natives who mistook his ambition for the trumpet call of liberty and lost their lives in trying to keep all those blessings out of their land, he will doubtless speedily come to see what his former co-laborers in Manila have long seen, that the well-being of the country is indissolubly connected with the supremacy of American civilization in the archipelago of the Philippines.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC AND THE REGULARS.

An object-lesson to the general public in the capacity of our Regular troops was furnished by the presence of a number of detachments at the Military Athletic Tournament at Madison Square Garden in New York the past week. It is to be hoped that a large section of seats was reserved and placed at the disposal of that company of the Army's detractors who have been busy casting aspersions upon the defenders of the country's flag. Unfortunately those who played their glasses along the seats do not record the presence of certain gentlemen whom we should have been most delighted to see in the audience.

The entrance of the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry into the arena to form for review brought forth tremendous applause, as did also the appearance of the United States Marines and bluejackets. It was plainly evident that the drawing card of the entertainment was the Regular forces. Nowhere was there the least sign that the people believed that they were looking upon their future enslavers, and that probably within a few months the positions would be reversed, and they, the people, would be in the arena, the victims of the very men they were so enthusiastically applauding. In all the vast audiences not once did we see a head nodding slowly in sad reflection on the blindness of the masses. Everywhere the Regular inspired enthusiasm, from the small boy who had to stand on tiptoe to see anything, to the daintiest maiden or the white-haired pater familias.

The applause showered upon the Regulars was not meant to reflect upon the display of the State forces, which in many ways deserves high praise, but was thus ungrudgingly given because the Regular, who has been so prominent in the affairs of the country abroad of late, is so seldom seen by the public, who have come at last to appreciate the gallantry and splendid achievements of our Army and Navy. Those in the large audiences during the week who observed the bearing of Uncle Sam's representatives, their alertness, their physique and general intelligence, could not fail to feel proud of them and to form an impression that would be proof against the sneers and slurs of the unpatriotic.

It is true that most of the men of the Regular Army appearing in the Garden had not been long graduated from the recruit class, while only here and there could be found an old veteran, but this was really all the more to their credit and to the credit of their instructors, for it demonstrated the care taken to select good men, while the evidence that they could learn their duties so quickly was ample proof of their intelligence and capacity. Wise indeed was that gentleman, high in the service of the Government, who on Monday evening, after the inspiring drill of the soldiers, remarked to a gathering of choice spirits in a quiet corner of the big amphitheatre: "Gentlemen, the civilian who has not the highest regard for the Regular ought to be buried."

A PROTECTORATE FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

"The Law and Policy of Annexation, with special reference to the Philippines, together with observations on the Status of Cuba," is the title of a volume by Carman F. Randolph of the New York bar, author of the "Law of Eminent Domain." Mr. Randolph is a nephew of the late Gov. Theodore F. Randolph. He presents his case clearly and intelligently, though in our judgment what he says is of little weight, because it has no practical application to existing conditions. It is, in short, one of those hair-splitting legal arguments concerning constitutional rights and legislative and executive authority, such as we were treated to in abundance at the time of our civil war, and which, if then accepted, would have deprived the United States of a large portion of its territory and established upon this continent two states, hostile to each other through the very necessity of their diverse organizations. Such arguments though they may not convince laymen are undoubtedly of service to young lawyers, much in the same way that bones are useful to a growing dog; there is no meat on them, but they are a necessary factor in his development.

In saying this we do not mean any disrespect to the well reasoned argument of this author, which may be of interest to his brethren of the bar, however slight its effect upon the determination of national policies which will be settled for the future, as in the past, by other methods than those of the forum.

The final conclusions of Mr. Randolph, to which his entire argument leads up, are not likely to be ever accepted by the American people. They are to be we should turn over the archipelago to the Filipino insurgents, who are the only ones demanding it of us, and enforce upon them a protectorate, the terms of which we evidently shall impose, for there is no suggestion to the contrary. We are to lend them our Army to maintain such a government as they may choose to establish, and we are to accord to such Filipinos as have trusted themselves to our protection thus far, and

so involved themselves with their countrymen, the poor privilege of emigrating to the United States with the right to pay their way across the ocean and to starve among an alien people after they get here. On this head the author says:

"If we choose to accord to Filipinos permission to elect to retain American citizenship it would be coupled with an obligation to migrate hither within a given time, and we could afford to receive the handful of islanders having the disposition and money to accept the condition."

But what is to become of the poor devils who may have the disposition but not the money? Have they no rights which a white man is bound to respect? Mr. Randolph says: "I have investigated the status of the Philippines, and I find that our title to them is as perfect in law as our title to the city of Washington, and that, like that city, they are part of the United States." He holds that the Filipinos are "citizens of the United States, duly naturalized by the operations of the treaty of Paris," and are under the protection of the United States. Yet he proposes to expatriate them in this wholesale and shameful manner. No, the people of the United States are not so fearful of new responsibilities, from which timid souls shrink, that they are willing to be guilty of so gross an act of injustice and such a violation of good faith as is thus proposed.

How impracticable his plan is is best shown by the author's own statement of it. He says:

"Considering that the United States will by protecting a Philippine state assume certain responsibilities in the islands, extending at least to the reasonable protection of foreign interests; and considering that for a time the new state may be unable to preserve, unaided, the requisite order, the United States may reserve the right to keep troops in the islands, and to regulate the composition of a native militia. Thus far we shall perform a mere police duty, undertaken for the common benefit, and requiring only a small force, diminishing as the new state grows in experience. Our own legitimate interests will carry us no further. But should foreign nations choose to consider the Philippines as part of the United States, they would be open to attack should we become involved in war, and we must keep a large force in the islands during the term of our protectorate. To avoid this burden, and also the risk of making the islands the theatre of a war in which their people would have no interest, the establishment of a protectorate should be followed by negotiations with the maritime powers looking to the neutralization of the Philippines."

THE UNITED STATES ARMY RATION.

Instructions were promulgated on March 26 prescribing the kind and quantities of the component articles of the United States Army ration, and the kind and quantity of substitutive equivalent articles, in place of any such components which can be issued. The rations allowed are divided under three heads, viz., garrison, field and traveling rations. Pork is eliminated entirely in the new rations. The allowance of sugar in the garrison ration is increased to 20 pounds per 100 rations over 15 in the old issue, and the vinegar component which was formerly 8-25 of a gill, is changed by allowing half that amount in cucumber pickles when so desired. In the field ration, 12-5 ounces of jam is allowed in the fruit component, in place of 13-5 ounces of dried or evaporated fruit, the allowance for the garrison ration. Canned tomatoes will be served in the travel ration on the first day, instead of on the fourth as formerly. These are the principal changes.

Substitutive articles for the garrison ration are as follows: Fresh mutton, bacon, canned meat, dried fish, pickled fish, canned fish, soft bread, hard bread, corn meal, peas, rice, hominy, potatoes, onions, canned tomatoes, fresh vegetables not canned, dessicated vegetables, apples, peaches, roasted and ground tea, black or green, vinegar, cucumber pickles.

In the field ration the substitutive articles are fresh mutton, canned meat, bacon, soft bread, hard bread, hops, dried or compressed yeast, rice, potatoes, onions, dessicated potatoes, dessicated onions, canned tomatoes, ten, black or green, vinegar, cucumber pickles.

The standard articles of the travel ration are: Soft bread, canned corned beef, baked beans, canned tomatoes, coffee, roasted and ground, sugar, and the substitutive articles are hard bread and corned beef hash.

Food on transports for troops traveling will be prepared from the articles of subsistence stores which compose the ration for troops in garrison, varied by the substitution of other articles of authorized subsistence stores of equal money value when required. No savings will be allowed to troops on transports.

An emergency ration, prepared under direction of the War Department, will be issued to troops on active campaign, but will not be used at any time or place where regular rations are obtainable. It will be packed in a conveniently shaped package, and will be carried in the haversack or saddlebags and accounted for at inspection, etc., by the soldier.

Fresh meats will ordinarily be issued seven days in ten and salt meats three days in ten. If fish (dried, pickled or canned) is issued it will be in substitution for salt meat. The proportions of the meat issues may be varied at the discretion of department commanders, not, however, without due consideration being given to the equitable rights of contractors engaged in furnishing fresh meats to the troops under their commands.

Whenever the issue of both the fresh meat and vegetable components is impracticable, there may be issued in lieu of them canned fresh-beef-and-vegetable stew, at the rate of 23½ ounces to the ration.

STUPIDITY OF TOMMY ATKINE.

An article in the "United Service Magazine" for March on "The Unintelligence of Thomas" reveals some of the causes of British disasters in South Africa. The writer presents typical illustrations of the inability of the average British soldier to accommodate himself to the conditions of campaign life. He will go into a country infested by the enemy and march up to the gate of a farmhouse, where Boers are known to sleep, in file—no advanced file, no flankers, nothing. Result, one man shot dead and three wounded, of whom two died. Patrols march along, especially infantry ones, with their eyes looking straight to the front, or, still oftener, glued to their toes, and will lose themselves in returning over the same road. The ordinary soldier has no interest in his surroundings and cannot tell the name of the battalion lying alongside of him for weeks and belonging to the same brigade.

Instances are given of soldiers taking water from a stream just below where a loathsome carcass had anchored itself and covered the stream with iridescent and thick scum, without their having the sense to go upstream above the carcass. Or a crowd of men will fill their buckets with water and lose half of it climbing up the steep slopes without its occurring to any one to form a chain. In a desolate country where every bit of fuel is as precious as gold a whole brigade will march past a nice dry tree, with broken branches and everything ready for the fire, without availingly themselves of this opportunity to secure a hot meal. In the instance named some bluejackets came along with two naval guns after the troops had passed. With a yell the sailors pounced on the tree, which was within five minutes reposing in bits on the limbers and in the ammunition wagons. The jackies generally had full stomachs, with something over in their haversacks, while the Tousines were going hungry on the same rations, having thrown away everything that remained after a meal, in spite of repeated warnings to the contrary.

The sailors were rare foragers and never left anything eatable behind them. In numerous instances soldiers would start on a long tramp across country without thinking to draw rations and, in the case of cavalrymen, forage for their horses, having no idea where they were to get anything to eat. The writer says.

"On one occasion, late on in the war, I had to ask for a small escort of mounted infantry for a general officer. It was in the middle of the day; they had had half an hour's notice, and there was, as they knew, a fifteen-mile ride in front of them. 'Had your dinners?' I asked them. 'No, sir.' 'Horses been fed?' 'No, sir.' 'Got your rations and feed on you?' 'No, sir.' 'What's that you've got in your wallets?' (Stuffed full, these were.) Answer—'Clean wash, sir!' Yet these men had been mounted infantry for eleven months. We were going to ride over open, rolling country, dotted with kopjes and believed to hold a good number of the genus 'sniper.' The escort fell in behind us in file, and walked solemnly after us like a string of ducks."

The manner in which knowledge obtained from the drill book is applied is thus illustrated: Two Canadian horsemen were out on patrol, not three hundred miles from Pretoria. They perceived a mounted Boer in the distance, pursued him, hunted him into a bog, and began shooting at him. He climbed off his horse and tried to make his way out, but stuck. So he dropped his rifle and held up his hands in token of surrender, upon which one of our friends kept him covered with his rifle whilst the other scouted busily about in his own rear. Asked for an explanation of this odd conduct by an officer who happened to witness it, one made answer: "You see, we have been studying the British drill book, and we find that when a man puts both his arms up, that means 'enemy in front.' So we had to look for him."

Another story shows how advantage is sometimes taken of Tommy's simplicity. A guard of Highlanders had been placed by the G. O. C. over the liquid shops in a captured town. Thereupon a corporal and six men of the Universal Horse took counsel together, formed themselves into a guard and marched down to the wine store. There they informed the Highlanders that they had been sent to relieve them, which they did in proper style and much to the weary Scotsmen's contentment. Next morning the drink had all disappeared, and so had the guard.

All of this is due in part to a system of drill and instruction which forbids the soldiers doing anything in any way connected with duty without having somebody at his elbow to order him, or to take care of him, or to tell him how to do it. And his food turns up cooked and ready for him with such automatic regularity that the question of having to get it for himself, either in peace or war, never enters his mind. The writer says:

"As for his individual war training, that is represented by an odd question or two asked him by his company officer during his month's 'military training,' and his listening to a few lectures, if they are not too dull, from the same authority. But in five cases out of six the lectures about military training are deadly dull. I remember an officer who was a bit of a wag trying to interest his men by telling them that each one had a field-marshall's baton in his valise. 'But,' he added, 'you need not show it at kit inspection.' There was dead silence for a moment. Then one man saw the point and laughed. Upon which the pay-sergeant 'took his name' for laughing in the ranks. How is intelligent individuality to be preserved if it is thus to be nipped in the bud?"

VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT OF NAVY OFFICERS.

The Navy Department is already in receipt of many applications from officers of the Navy for voluntary retirement under the provisions of the Navy Personnel Act. As the time approaches for the retirements to be made under the act, in order that a certain number of vacancies may be created in each of the higher grades of the Navy, the number of applications increases until now it is expected that the applications received will far exceed the number allowed by law. The benefits to be derived by taking advantage of the voluntary retirement provision are many, but the most important one is the promotion it gives the officer so retiring. Those who have applied for voluntary retirement are: Captains Charles H. Rockwell, George E. Ide and Robert Imray; Commanders Fernando P. Gilmore, Albion V. Waibams, Holland N. Stevenson and Arthur B. Pevers; Lieutenant Commanders William H. Naujan, William M. Irwin, Carlos G. Calkins, William E. Sewell, Asher C. Baker, Roger H. Galt, Frank J. Holmes, William R. A. Rooney, William C. Eaton and Henry T. Cleaver.

It is understood that the present Secretary of the

Navy is not in favor of officers retiring voluntarily simply to take advantage of the clause which gives them advanced rank, and unless there is some excellent reason why they should so leave the Service their applications are often refused. Neither is he in favor of forcing officers to retire, but this was done last year in two cases, and will probably be done this year in a like number. One of the most important questions now before the Navy Department for settlement is whether an officer holding what is now known as an additional number on the Navy list is entitled to voluntary retirement under the provisions of the Navy Personnel act. The question has not yet been officially decided, and there is a difference of opinion among officers, a majority holding that such officers should not be allowed to take advantage of the voluntary retirement clause. The intent of the provision in the Personnel act for voluntary retirement was to create a certain number of vacancies in the higher grades of the Navy and thus prevent stagnation in promotion. The retirement of an officer holding an additional number in the Navy would not, it is believed, create any vacancy either in the grade to which he has been promoted and in which he now holds an additional number, or in the grade from which he was promoted and in which he then held a regular number.

RECRUITING FOR COAST ARTILLERY.

The following letter, which is self-explanatory, has been sent by the Adjutant General's Office, under date of March 27, 1901, to the commanding officers of the Departments of the East, of California and of the Columbia:

"Sir: Referring to General Orders No. 25, Feb. 28, 1901, from this office (just promulgated and copy herewith), I have the honor, by the direction of the Secretary of War, to inform you that it is desired to recruit the new companies of the Coast Artillery and the companies from which the transfers to them under General Orders No. 25 are made, as rapidly as it can be done without prejudice to the early organization of the Infantry and Cavalry regiments for service in the Division of the Philippines, and that with this end in view you are authorized to extend the plan of post recruiting outlined in letter to you of the 14th ult. to embrace (in addition to post recruiting officers) officers of the Artillery Corps whom it may be desirable to order from their posts to points within our Department to make enlistments for their respective companies. It is designed by this provision to afford every opportunity for Artillery officers to accomplish the work of recruiting their own corps.

"When the surgeon at a post is not available to accompany an officer thus sent out to recruit, such officer may employ a civilian physician under Paragraphs 842 and 1458 of the Regulations, published in General Orders No. 115, Adjutant General's Office, of 1900. Enlistments by all recruiting officers sent out from any post should be included in the tri-monthly report rendered to this office from that post and in the weekly telegraphic reports to this office of post enlistments."

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.

In the "Navy League Journal" Capt. S. Eardley Wilmot, R. M., says: "From all time the Sovereign has been the head of the Navy, and on some occasions has led it into battle. A portion of this authority as regards command was, in early days, delegated to Admirals of the King's ships charged with the guardianship of our coasts and adjacent seas. During the Tudor dynasty a further delegation took place to an official styled the High Admiral, who took command of the fleet in place of the Sovereign, and, as his deputy, was authorized to fly the Royal Standard. Being usually a notable personage or peer the title became Lord High Admiral. Henry VIII. instituted an Admiralty and Navy Board for administrative purposes. During the reign of Charles I. the office of Lord High Admiral was first put into commission, the duties being relegated to certain great officers of the State. On the restoration of Charles II. his brother, the Duke of York, afterwards James II., was made Lord High Admiral, and took the office again on becoming King. On his deposition, there being apparently no distinguished person available, the office was again put into commission with a Board, of which Sir Arthur Herbert, created Lord Torrington, was the head. Queen Anne made her consort, Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral. He held the office for some years, when it was conferred upon the Earl of Pembroke. He found the duties too onerous, and resigned in 1700, when a Board was again appointed with Admiral Russell, created Earl of Oxford, as First Lord. From this date until 1827 the office of Lord High Admiral was executed by successive Boards, the First Lord being usually a peer and frequently a naval officer. Thus Anson, Hawke, Keppel, Howe, and St. Vincent were in turn at the head of the Admiralty. When Viscount Melville resigned in 1804 Sir Charles Middleton was created Lord Barham, and he directed affairs in the year of Trafalgar."

In 1827 the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., was created Lord High Admiral, with a Council of two Admirals to assist him. He had seen considerable service in the Navy, and had its interests much at heart, but a dispute with the Duke of Wellington led him to resign the following year, since which time a succession of Boards have carried out the duties. All the naval officers who have served on the Board of Admiralty and recorded their opinions are in favor of a civilian First Lord. They recognize the training he has had previously to selection for this post gives certain qualifications they lack. They also, in common with the rest of the Navy, consider that a naval First Lord would find it difficult to overcome partiality towards those who had served at sea with him, whereas a civilian would judge all entirely on their merits as put before him by his colleagues. Thus in the Navy we do not find any clamoring for a change in this respect."

TYPICAL LIST OF SOLDIERS' NAMES.

Apropos of what we had to say in our issue of March 23 in regard to Mark Twain's insinuation that foreigners are numerous in our Army and that un-American names of our soldiers tax our linguistic abilities, we print here with the roster of the 57th Co. Coast Artillery, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor. We will venture the statement that the foreign sprinkling is no greater than it was in the school where Mark Twain learned his first lessons, perpetrated his first jokes

and told his first fibs. This is the roster of the non-coms and privates:

Non-coms: 1st Sergt., Hugh Tobin; Q. M. Sergt. Geo. F. Brady; Sergeants: Gunning, Albert, Van Hoosen, Wharton, Kelly, Benedict, McDonald, Moershel; Corporals: Medbrooke, Bowman, Dooner, Bowers, Gordon, Engelman, Deats, Gerhardt, Fugier, Cole, Tobin, Beck. Cooks: Shray, Sorenson; Musicians: Camminski, Miller; Mechanics: Hall, Flowers. Privates: Allnut, Applebaum, Began Betchke, Brown, Brown, Bryson, Brooks, Carbaugh, Chisholm, Chudwick, Cohn, Crowley, Dalleader, Devine, Dimick, Doyle, Enick, Ensign, Ernstien, Edwards, Ellis, Fitzgerald, Fleming, Goodwin, Hallahan, Hasenmeyer, Hirsh, Jacobs, Kaine, Keogh, Krause, Laughlin, Lawler, Lenville, Lhotka, Mackenthun, Maguire, McKinley, McMahon, Miller, Morris, Mulligan, Muth, Nash, Nasb, Neilson, Nelson, Ockendon, Perry, Phelps, Porter, Roberts, Reagan, Ryan, Schwarzman, Scullion, Simpson, Smith, Smith, Stoneman, Strain, Thorton, Traver, Twigg, Van Allen, Vernick, Welch, White, Wigle, Williams, Wright, Zimmerman.

While the explanation furnished by the War Department that the family of the late Lieut. Elias J. Hinchen, 44th Vol. Inf., was not notified of his death because his card with name of nearest relative had not been received from the Philippines, where he had been only recently promoted from commissary sergeant to a line position, is sufficient as far as it goes, it does not touch the non-appearance of his name in the published casualty lists based on the telegrams of General MacArthur. The young officer was killed in action on Jan. 29, and his death was reported, we are informed, in a despatch from General MacArthur on Feb. 3. We have not found Lieutenant Hinchen's name in any published official despatches up to date. Whether the names of the others killed in the same action have suffered the same fate we do not know, but it is not a pleasant thought for those at home that there are such sad news in the published official despatches of the general commanding in the Philippines. We notice, also, that soldiers may die without their names figuring in the published lists. For example, Private George A. Oliver, 9th Inf., died at Buena Vista Hospital, Honolulu, Hawaii, on Feb. 20, of chronic diarrhea. He was left there by the transport Warren, from Manila, on Jan. 22. He was buried in Honolulu on Feb. 21. The brother of the late Lieutenant Hinchen, Mr. R. Everett Hinchen, who first heard of his loss by reading a notice of the death in the Army and Navy Journal, served with L Troop, 4th Cav., under General Lawton, in the Philippines, being honorably discharged in November, 1900.

Now that the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes is about to call for the assistance of the Bureau of Naval Hydrography, the branch Hydrographic Office at Cleveland, O., will take on fresh activity and usefulness. The detachment from the Bureau of Navigation of Lieut. George R. Clarke, U. S. N., for duty at Cleveland evidences the intent of the Department to render the same assistance to lake navigation in the future as it has in the past. The function of the various branch hydrographic offices on the lakes is the supplying of information on all subjects connected with charts and light houses, and dangers to navigation in general, to those asking for the same, and in addition to this the collection of data of all sorts on the meteorology of the lakes, with such information as to the remarkable diurnal rise and fall of these great bodies of fresh water as may be observed by shipmasters and others engaged in the commerce of these inland seas. The mass of information already collected and in process of elaboration is extensive and extremely valuable, and as the data increase so does their value grow, and in a few years it is believed that the lakes will be as well known as parts of the Atlantic Ocean.

Capt. William B. Gordon, of the Ordnance Department, has been appointed to succeed Professor Michie as Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the Military Academy at West Point. Captain Gordon's commission has been made out under date of March 27, and he will immediately begin his duties. The declination by Captain Crozier of the position was accepted, and Captain Gordon was immediately selected because of his well-known ability and experience. Captain Gordon is admirably fitted for his new position, and he was, as we have already stated, the choice of his predecessor, Professor Michie, whose latest act was to urge his selection.

Surgeon H. E. Stafford, on duty in the Philippines as personal physician to General MacArthur, in a recent letter to Surgeon Bennett S. Beach, of the 22d N. G. N. Y., among other things says that the people of the United States but little realize the mineral wealth of the Philippines. If they did, he says that they would flock there in such numbers that an Army would hardly be needed. Dr. Stafford also says that the nights are delightfully cool, and that he finds two blankets very comfortable, while in the day time the average temperature seldom rises extremely high. Dr. Stafford also says there is great opportunity for business enterprise in the Philippines.

That the musical taste of the men stationed in isolated parts of the Philippines gets sadly "twisted" is indicated by the wild appeal in the Manila "New American" from a resident of Corregidor Island, who, lamenting the non-appearance of the Army bands, says that the want of music is becoming even greater than the desire for a change in the ration, and, in a general *pot-pourri* of despair, cries out that they are wild to "hear 'Nancy Jill,' 'Wait for the Wagon,' 'Sally in Our Alley,' 'Streets of New York,' and other grand old songs from Wagner's operas." We shudder to think of the fate of this man if he should fall into the clutches of the German opera "fiends" at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

The British War Office clerks are reported to be greatly disgruntled because a military man, Brev't Lieut.-Col. E. W. D. Ward, Co. B, has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War.

The name of the Manila "American," the first American newspaper published in the Philippines, has been changed to the "New American" by A. J. Flulay, the editor and proprietor.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. William M. Folger.
At Culebra. Address San Juan, P. R.
The flagship, Massachusetts and Alabama are at Target Bay, Culebra Islands. On April 26 the squadron will sail for Hampton Roads, touching at Kingston.
ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Culebra. Address San Juan, P. R.
BANCROFT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Key West. Address Key West, Fla.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At Culebra. Address San Juan, P. R.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Key West, Fla. En route to Culebra. Address San Juan, P. R.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Left Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 28, for La Guaira. Address care Post Office, New York.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Commander in Chief.
Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell ordered to command, sailing from New York April 1.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. At Montevideo. Address care of B. F. Stephens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton. Montevideo. Address care of B. F. Stephens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. T. Perry. En route from San Diego to Bremerton. Address Bremerton, Wash.
ABARENDIA (station ship), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Sausalito, Cal. Will go to Mare Island for repairs March 22. Address Post Office, San Francisco.
PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At Mare Island, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will repair until about May 5.
WISCONSIN, Capt. George C. Reiter. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico, for drills. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

All vessels on the station should be addressed "Care Senior Squadron Commander, U. S. Naval Force, Asiatic Station, Manila, P. I.", unless otherwise given. Postage to officers and sailors on our ships in the Philippines and China is domestic; to Japan or other countries postage is foreign. Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in China and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear-Admiral F. D. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Comdr.
Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Junior Squadron Comdr.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. F. W. Dickins. At Cavite. Address Yokohama, Japan.
NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Left Tangier March 28 for Algiers. Will proceed to station via the Mediterranean. Address to station as above.

KENTUCKY, Capt. C. H. Stockton. Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander. At Hong Kong, China. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.

ALABAMA, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Iloilo.

ANNAPOULIS, Comdr. Kari Rohrer. At Colombo, en route to Asiatic Station. Address to station as above.

ARISTUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Hong Kong. Comdr. R. R. Ingerson ordered to command per steamer of March 7.

CASTINE, Comdr. Charles G. Bowman. At Cavite, P. I.

CELTIC, Comdr. Charles T. Forse. Left Sydney, Australia, March 17 for Manila.

CONCORD, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. At Hong Kong. Comdr. W. Swift ordered to command per steamer of March 7.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Sydney, Australia.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Donosol.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Colombo, en route to Asiatic Station. Address to station as above.

Sumatra.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At Cavite.

GLACIER, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Shanghai.

IRIS, Ensign D. W. Knox. At Cebu.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Zamboanga.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleecker. At Hong Kong.

MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Ormoc.

MONALDOCK, Capt. Oscar W. Farenholt. At Shanghai, China.

MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Taku, China.

MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Canton, China. Address Canton, China.

NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Hong Kong, China. Ordered to New York, N. Y. Hold mail.

NASHAN, Ensign F. E. Ridgely. At Cavite.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. North coast of Luzon.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Woosung, China. Address to station as above.

OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Hong Kong, China.

PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Jesse M. Roper. At Cavite.

PISCATQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. W. Bartlett. At Colombo, en route to Asiatic Station. Address to station as above.

PRINCETON, Comdr. Harry Knox. At Cebu.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. Cruising off coast of Luzon.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. At Manila.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman. At Colombo, en route to Asiatic Station. Address to station as above.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. E. D. Tassig. At Hong Kong.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Ensign Lyman A. Cotten. At Hong Kong.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Tacloban.

BASCO, Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cavite for repairs.

CALAMAINES, Ensign A. H. McCarthy. On coast of Mindanao.

GUARDOQUI, Ensign W. T. Tarrant. In Subig Bay.

LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. At Cavite.

MINDORO, Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr. At Bais.

PANAY, Lieut. E. L. Bissett. At Cavite.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Cebu.

QUIROS, Lieut. P. J. Werlich. On Vigan Station.

SAMAR, Lieut. G. C. Day. At Mindanao.

URDANETA, Ensign C. T. Owens. In Subig Bay.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. H. M. P. Huse. At Palanog.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. At Sausalito, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wiley R. M. Field. At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.
BRUTUS (station ship), Comdr. Seaton Schroeder. At Guam. Has been ordered to the United States. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

DOLPHIN, Lieut.-Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. Address Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher. At Key West, Fla. Address there.

GWIN, Lieut. A. H. Robertson. At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.

HOLLAND, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. At San Juan. Will come to United States about April 1. Hold mail.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa., in winter quarters. Address Erie, Pa.

RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At La Paz, Mexico.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Will leave Mare Island April 15 and San Francisco April 18 for Honolulu, Guam, Cavite and Manila.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. C. Cole. At Washington. Address Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

UNCAS, Chief Bisan J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VIXEN, Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Sagas de Tanamo, Cuba. Address there.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. In Nipe and Levisa Bays, Cuba. Address Gibara, Cuba, via Havana.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

AMERICA, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Port Royal, S. C. Address Port Royal, S. C.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. At Cavite. Will then return to United States and via Mediterranean. Address B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

CONSTITUTION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

DIXIE, Comdr. S. M. Ackley. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address care Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. En route from Guadalupe for St. Thomas. Arrive San Juan, April 14, leave April 28; arrive Havana May 12, leave May 16; arrive Port Royal and vicinity May 24, leave June 7; arrive Chesapeake Bay June 15, leave June 29; arrive Gardner's Bay and vicinity July 5, leave July 25; arrive Newport, R. I., July 26. Until May 10, address all mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York, N. Y. After May 10, and until June 4, address all mail to Port Royal, S. C. After June 4, and until June 26, address all mail to Yorktown, Va. After June 26, and until July 24, address all mail to Fishers Island, Suffolk Co., N. Y. After July 24, address all mail to Newport, R. I., or direct to San Juan, P. R., for the present.

HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

LANCASTER, Comdr. H. E. Mansfield. At Boston. Address Boston, Mass.

MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. At Magdalena Bay. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will cruise in accordance with itinerary: Arrive Magdalena Bay March 24; leave April 14 and arrive San Diego April 21; leave May 1 and arrive Sandwich Islands May 25; leave June 1 and arrive Puget Sound July 10; leave Aug. 10 and arrive Astoria Aug. 15; leave Aug. 25 and arrive San Francisco Sept. 1.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. W. H. Emory. Left San Juan, P. R., March 23, for Yorktown, Va. Itinerary as follows: Arrive Yorktown May 1, leave May 25; arrive Hampton Roads June 25. Address Yorktown, Va.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Goss. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Norfolk, Va. Will repair until April 1st. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. At dock foot of East 25th street, New York City. Address there.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barrette. Arrive St. Thomas March 17, leave March 31; arrive San Juan April 1, leave April 16; arrive Delaware Breakwater April 28. Address care of Postmaster, New York. After Feb. 11 address care of Postmaster, New York City, until April 9; then 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. Richard P. Leary. Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. A. S. Snow. Navy Yard, New York.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

IN RESERVE.

INDIANA, Capt. J. M. Forsyth, at Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge; Ensign R. I. Curtin. Assistant in charge.

CUSHING, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DU PONT, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ERICSSON, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FOOTE, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PORTER, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STOCKTON, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TORPEDO BOATS IN COMMISSION.

RODGERS, Lieut. G. R. Evans, at Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

TALBOT, Ensign W. T. Cluverius. At Academy, Annapolis.

WINSLOW, Lieut. W. W. Phelps. At Norfolk, Va. Address Norfolk, Va.

COLLIERS.

(Following colliers have merchant officers and crews.)

ALEXANDER. At Norfolk, Va. Address Norfolk, Va.

HANNIBAL. At Norfolk. Address Norfolk, Va.

JUSTIN. Left Cavite March 6 for Guam. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.

LEONIDAS. At Pensacola. Address Pensacola, Fla.

NERO. Left Gibraltar March 22 for Norfolk. Address mail to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

POMPEY. At Cavite. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.

SATURN. At Hong Kong. Address Manila, P. I. care Senior Squadron Commander.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 22.—Asst. Surg. R. E. Ledbetter, detached Constitution, April 1; to Chicago as relief of Assistant Surgeon Ledbetter.

Asst. Surg. J. R. Whiting, detached Chicago upon reporting of relief; to Dixie.

MARCH 23.—Capt. F. W. Dickins, to command Brooklyn.

Capt. C. M. Thomas, to command Oregon.

Lieut. C. A. Foster, retired, to duty as assistant in charge Branch Hydrographic Office, New Orleans, La., March 27; assume charge March 30.

Surg. G. Pickrell, detached Mare Island Hospital; to home.

Asst. Surg. E. Davis, detached Mare Island Hospital; to home—delay en route.

Asst. Surg. R. K. McElhanan, to Asiatic Station, via Solace, April 12.

P. A. Paym. W. A. Merritt, detached Hartford, April 15; to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Asst. Paym. W. T. Camp, to Hartford, April 15.

MARCH 24.—Sunday.

MARCH 25.—Lieut.-Comdr. F. E. Sawyer, to Vermont as executive, April 1.

Lieut. A. J. Dabney, retired, to duty at Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, March 27.

Pay Instr. W. J. Thomson, detached Bremerton Naval Station; to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Prof. Math. S. J. Brown, detached Naval Observatory; wait orders.

Actg. Btsn. M. Fritman, detached Constellation, April 11; to Lancaster, April 13.

Gun. J. Donald, to Constellation, April 11.

Paym. Ck. S. J. Harvey, appointment revoked, Hartford.

MARCH 26.—Lieut. G. W. Kline, to Richmond, April 10.

Lieut. J. F. Carter, to Enterprise, April 1.

Paym. Clerk F. R. Maloney, resignation accepted; to take effect immediately.

MARCH 27.—Lieut. A. Rust, to duty as inspector of equipment and ordnance, Bath Iron Works; as relief of Lieut. Plunkett.

Lieut. L. C. Bertolette, detached Enterprise, April 9; to Asiatic Station via Solace, April 16.

Lieut. C. F. Preston, to duty as inspector of equipment of U. S. naval vessels, building at works Wm. R. Tugger. Mare Island Hospital.

Navy Constr. F. L. Fernald, retired, to duty connection work under Bureau of Construction and Repair, upon vessels at Hong Kong, via steamer sailing May 3.

MARCH 28.—Capt. J. H. Dayton, to command Chicago, via steamer sailing April 3.

Capt. C. H. Rockwell, detached command Chicago; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. S. B. Barnes, to Franklin, April 8.

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proceed to Norfolk in connection with the selection of a site for a target range.

Capt. J. F. Myers ordered to the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, for duty.

MARCH 25.—Corps. David S. Bennett, Louis M. Ford and Walter Vincent, appointed sergeants at Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., March 25, 1901.

Privates Lauren A. Carleton, George Arthur, George Warner, Jean T. McDaniel, George Logue, John L. Randall, John T. Brogan and Fred C. Van Valkenburg, appointed corporals at the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., March 27, 1901.

Privates Harmon W. Marston, Walter Johnson and Charles B. Haupt, appointed corporals on board the U. S. S. Franklin, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., March 28, 1901.

Privates Howard F. Shook, Calvin I. Matthews, Frederick C. Lucas, Paul Fischbeck, Kasper Buebler and William H. Schaefer, appointed corporals at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1901.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MARCH 21.—2d Lieut. L. T. Cutter granted thirty days' leave.

2d Asst. Engr. M. N. Usina ordered to the *Thetis*.

MARCH 25.—Capt. W. F. Kilgore granted fifteen days' leave.

1st Lieut. B. L. Reed, detached from the *Onondaga* on relief, and ordered to the *Fessenden*.

2d Lieut. F. J. Haake from the *Gresham* to the *Morrill*.

MARCH 26.—1st Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth from the *Dexter* to the *Morrill*.

1st Lieut. S. M. Landrey detached from the *Rush* and ordered to the *Manning* on expiration of leave.

2d Asst. Engr. S. M. Rock granted fifteen days' leave.

MARCH 27.—2d Asst. Engr. C. G. Porcher detached from the *Rush* and assigned to the *Grant*.

Capt. Shoemaker was the recipient of a handsome floral remembrance from the officers of the Revenue Cutter Service at the Dept. and the clerks of the Revenue Cutter Division on the occasion of his 60th birthday on March 27.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The record of building the largest steamer in the United States is now held by the Newport News Ship-building Company, of Newport News, Va. The vessel which gave them the record is the *Korea*, built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and very successfully launched on March 23. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 572 feet; length between perpendiculars, 550 feet; beam, 62 feet; depth, 40 feet; displacement, 18,600 tons. The contract speed of the vessel is 18 knots an hour, but she is expected to somewhat exceed that speed. She has accommodations for 200 first-class passengers, and steerage quarters for 30 whites and 1,200 Chinese. Her engines are designed to develop 18,000 indicated horse-power. The *Siberia*, a sister ship of the *Korea*, building for the Pacific Mail, will be launched in eight weeks.

Commenting on the countermanding of orders for American torpedo-boat manœuvres in connection with the North Atlantic Squadron, the "Armee et Marine" of Paris says: "The Army and Navy Journal, with a touch of irony, compares torpedo boats to chronometers; excellent when in repose and when climatic conditions are constant, but worth little to carry in the pocket."

The "United Service Gazette" makes this comparison between our new armored cruisers and the British Essex: "Their horse power is to be slightly less, and their speed twenty-two knots against the Essex's twenty-three; in each case the boilers are to be of the water-tube type. The side armor is the same—4 in. in either instance—but the American ships will have a stronger protective deck. Both carry the same number of 6-in. guns, disposed in the same way. The Americans can ships, however, have eighteen 14-pounds against the British class's ten 12-pounds, and twenty-two smaller weapons against our eleven."

The Russian Government is about to construct a new transport, intended to serve at the same time as a training ship for stokers and engineers. The proposed vessel is to be able to stow 4,000 tons of coal, and to be of 12,000 tons displacement. Her boilers will be of four types: Schultz, Belleville, Niclausse and Yarrow, and she will have two triple expansion engines. Her estimated speed is 18 knots.

The United States torpedo-boat *Tingey* was successfully launched at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, Md., March 25. Miss Anna Truxton Craven, of Tuckahoe, N. Y., granddaughter of the late Rear-Admiral Craven, christened the boat.

The detachment of the Newark from the Asiatic Station has been determined upon, according to the latest reports, but it is doubtful if that vessel will arrive in the United States before late in the fall of the present year. Soon after the arrival of the *New York* on that station it is probable that several changes in the vessels of the squadron will be made, not the least important being the strong probability that Rear Admiral Remey will relinquish command of the station and either assume command of a temporary squadron in the Mediterranean or return to the home station and apply for shore duty.

The prospective increase in the number of naval cadets at Annapolis has necessitated the construction of a temporary annex to the present quarters. Work was begun last week, and will be hastened with a view to completion before the June examinations for entry are due. The new building will be 226 feet in length by 139 feet in width, and will be two stories high, possessing "berthing capacity" for no less than 175 cadets.

The U. S. S. *Iowa* has been ordered to proceed to Bremerton, Wash., for the usual docking made necessary by the service in southern waters during the last few months, and will probably remain on the northern coast for the remainder of the summer. But little beyond the routine overhauling requires to be done to the *Iowa*, and before the Oregon requires the use of the dock the vessel will be through with the work needed. The *Iowa* at the present time is off the coast of Lower California.

The necessity for a dry dock in Porto Rican waters is becoming daily more apparent, and the recent grounding of the *Mayflower* emphasizes that necessity. Fortunately no damage was done to the vessel by that mishap, but in order to ascertain that fact it was necessary to resort to the services of a diver. This method, at best, is an unsatisfactory one for investigation, and it is probable that a beginning in this direction will be made at the commencement of the next Congress.

The Shubrick and Thornton, torpedo boats from the W. R. Triggs Company's Works, at Richmond, Va., are now at Annapolis under control of the Board of Inspection and Survey, and offer the very unusual sight in this country—of two new vessels under trial at the same time, from a single yard. The excellent record made by the predecessor of these two boats, the *Stockton*, is likely to be surpassed by the *Shubrick* and *Thornton*. The representatives of several builders of Government vessels have been granted permission by the contractors to observe these trials, and it is understood that the methods whereby the Triggs have been so successful are likely to be adopted by other manufacturers. The Bureau of Ordnance has at last succeeded in in-

augurating a reform in the main battery of the U. S. S. *Philadelphia*, and as soon as that vessel arrives at the Mare Island Navy Yard from the Mexican ports, en route from Acapulco, it is certain that she will have the long-delayed modifications in her battery carried out. The time required for this work has not been accurately estimated, but it is probable that several months will be spent by the vessel at the Navy Yard. Considerable machinery overhauling will also be carried out.

In accordance with the plan inaugurated by Comdr. Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, to bring before the naval cadets lecturers and talkers on interesting and instructive subjects cognate to the Navy, Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, gave a lecture last week before the Academy, the subject being his experiences in the Arctic regions while attached to the ill-fated *Jeanette*.

The U. S. torpedo-boat *Winslow*, en route from New York to Norfolk, to join the flotilla being gathered at that point for spring drills, was obliged to tie up at the Delaware Breakwater for temporary repairs to one of the forward boilers. She continued her voyage as soon as these repairs were completed. The number of these little craft now assembled at the Norfolk Yard has reached the total of nine, and several more are under orders for the same rendezvous. Should the *Shubrick* and the *Thornton* make successful trials over the measured mile course at Annapolis it is probable they will be added to the squadron at Norfolk.

The U. S. S. *Stockton* has been thoroughly examined and carefully inspected since her arrival at the Norfolk Navy Yard by the various departments there and has been found in excellent condition for the spring manœuvres whenever they shall be held. It is not unlikely that, on account of the superior condition in which the *Stockton* was found by the inspecting officers at Norfolk, that she may be detailed as flagship for the torpedo squadron when it shall be mobilized for active service in Hampton Roads.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department is now preparing plans for the new dry dock to be established at Charleston, S. C. The new dock will be of the most modern pattern, and will be large enough to accommodate the largest battleship either in the Navy or authorized for construction. The plans call for a concrete and stone dock at least 600 feet long and 30 feet deep, and great care will be taken to see that the construction is without fault. The importance of having a dry dock of this character at Charleston was greatly accentuated during the recent war with Spain, and now that this country has dependencies in the West Indies it is even more necessary. Of course the Department is planning to build the dock as economically as possible, and if it is decided to abandon entirely the station at Port Royal the machinery there will be transferred to Charleston and many of the steel buildings will be taken apart and sent by water to that place. If it is possible the officers' quarters at Port Royal will also be transferred to Charleston.

"J. De F. B." (J. De Forest Barton, late U. S. N., ?) in a caustic letter to the New York "Sun" praises Rear Admiral Sampson for his views with regard to promotion from the ranks in the Navy, saying: "As to our officers being snobs and aristocrats, there is not a time that our ship is coaled that the officers are not down among the men in the lighter, not giving orders as is supposed, but working with a shovel and coming out a great deal blacker and dirtier than some of the men. They do not have to do it, and shoveling coal is certainly not very aristocratic. There is no greater snob than the enlisted man vested with too much authority. Rear Admiral Sampson's letter of suggestion to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, if acted upon, will be not only a good thing for the country, but the best thing for the enlisted man of the Navy."

The Vickers-Maxim Company, which has bought the sole right to build Holland submarine boats outside of the United States, is constructing at Barrow-in-Furness the boats of that type mentioned in the British naval estimates. It is expected that the first boat will be launched in May. The boats will be 60 feet long and will have a speed of 10 knots on the surface and from 7 to 8 knots when submerged. Each boat will have five torpedoes and carry a crew of seven men.

A new departure is announced from the Navy Department in the final examination of naval cadets who have completed the two years at sea previous to final graduation. Instructions have been sent to the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Station to conduct these examinations in the squadron instead of, as heretofore, at Annapolis. This is looked upon as favorable to the aspirants for naval commissions, and will probably be followed in future if the experiment succeeds this year.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided not to order the trial by court-martial of Prof. Stinson J. Brown, U. S. N., director of the Nautical Almanac, against whom charges were filed by Capt. Charles H. Davis, U. S. N., Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, but has detached Professor Brown from duty at the Observatory and placed him on waiting orders. Captain Davis charged Professor Brown with neglect of duty and made other accusations growing out of the efforts of scientific men in the Navy and out of it to prevent the retention of a line officer as superintendent of the Observatory.

Sherman Miles, only son of Lieut. Gen. Nelson Miles, is one of the successful candidates in the recent examinations for admission to West Point as a cadet. He will report June 10 next.

The following officers of the Navy have been reported by the examining board which met at the Washington Navy Yard as having qualified for promotion to the next higher grade to that which they now hold: Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie, J. M. Hemphill, H. N. Manney, George A. Bicknell and William T. Swinburne; Lieut. Comdr. John Hubbard, E. M. Hughes and S. P. Connelly; Lieuts. Robert S. Griffin and Roy C. Smith, and Lieut. G. J. Carter.

Other bureaus of the Navy Department are not altogether pleased at finding the Bureau of Navigation charged with exclusive authority for giving out information relative to naval matters. Until the issue of recent orders discretion was reposed in other officers of the Navy Department, including the several bureau chiefs, as to what was proper to be made known to foreign naval representatives, and their personal intercourse with these foreign offices has been of mutual advantage. When it is remembered that the naval attaches of this country abroad are always treated with the utmost consideration and as far as possible granted access to navy yards and given the privilege of conversing personally with the officers in charge of any distinctive branch of naval construction, it will be seen that the naval attaches in Washington, who have been forced to abandon their custom of freely discussing naval matters with the bureau chiefs and others at the Department, have good cause to feel they are not being treated with the courtesy

accorded by their governments to the representatives of this country. It is difficult to see what good can be accomplished by the recent order promulgated by the Navy Department, and Navy officers are urging that it be revoked.

Six deserters from the Navy have recently been arrested in Buffalo, N. Y.

The handsome bronze tablet, to be set up by the Navy Department in Santiago in memory of Frederick Woolaston Ramsden, who, as Consul of Great Britain, aided Hobson and his little band of heroes, by alleviating their sufferings in imprisonment, is finished and ready for shipment. The tablet will be fixed to the house, in the suburbs of Santiago, formerly occupied by Mr. Ramsden, and a replica will be kept in the Naval Academy.

President McKinley on March 29 made the following appointments: Edwin M. Shepard, to be rear admiral in Navy; Kossuth Niles, to be a commander; Richard M. Hughes, to be a lieutenant commander; Guy A. Bislett, John E. Bailey and Henry M. Gleason, to be assistant naval instructors in the Navy with rank of lieutenant, junior grade; Joseph E. Menable, to be a warrant machinist; Allan E. Peck, to be assistant surgeon with rank of lieutenant, junior grade.

Assistant Secretary Hackett has received from Lieutenant Commander Dorn, U. S. N., commanding the naval station at Tutuila in the absence of Commander Tilley, a letter dated Feb. 28, reporting the ceremonies of the opening of a high school for girls at Autoloma, in the western district of Tutuila. This is the first school for girls established within the limits of the United States naval station. After the exercises were concluded a formal presentation of food to the school and the visitors took place, in accordance with Samoan custom. The distribution included 120 roasted pigs, 12 kegs of beef, 1,500 taro and a large amount of fish, bread, etc. That this latter feature was popular is attested by the fact that 500 were present.

THE MAINE'S ANNIVERSARY.

(From the Havana Post.)

In the midst of all the hurry and bustle about those relations and the time the Cuban constitution is to reach Washington, it was forgotten that the sunken wreck of the *Maine* still lies in Havana harbor and that the third anniversary of the sad disaster was allowed to pass unnoticed. Deserted by the Government she was built to defend, the poor *Maine* is now about to be turned over to the relic hunters. No American passenger crosses the harbor without a sad heart at the recollection of the murder of 265 brave men by one of the most cowardly conspiracies that ever blotted the record of the human race. Yet on the third anniversary of this awful event there was not in Havana any manifestation of sorrow because of the terrible fate of the splendid fellows who would have dared anything in the defense of their country.

FIRE-PROOFED WOOD.

The American Wood Fire-proofing Company (Limited), of No. 11 Broadway, New York City, with works at Newark, N. J., inform us that they have been awarded the recent contract for fire-proofed wood for the U. S. S. *Baltimore*; also the contract for supplying lumber for the Mare Island Navy Yard, and have, during the week, received large orders from the Fore River Ship and Engine Co. and Harlan and Hollingsworth. These orders satisfactorily determine the question regarding the acceptance of the process of this company by the Navy Department, and illustrate the disingenuous nature of the "poison" articles recently published. The Secretary and Asst. Secretary of the Navy have advised the American Wood Fire-proofing Company, Ltd., that they will be glad to inform those interested as to the regard in which its fire-proofing treatment is held by the Department.

The "Armee et Marine" of Paris devotes a good portion of its issue of March 10 to pictures of American warships. The aft deck of the U. S. S. *New York* is the pictorial "piece de resistance," while a smaller cut shows the *Piscataqua*, *Wompatuck*, *Annapolis* and *Frolic*, of the mosquito fleet, now on their way to the Philippines, the first two being shown as they lay in dock at Algiers. A half page is given up to drawings of the plans of the new American battleships. One of the finest pictures we ever saw of New York Bay in winter is in the same issue. This is by the artist Henri Rudaux, who shows, in a night scene, a steamer ice-coated, anchored under the Brooklyn Bridge, on which the necklace of lamp lights up the dark background. We hope that French warship captains coming to New York will not be guided by the artist's knowledge of anchorage ground, for ships seldom come to anchor under the Bridge, where the river is too busy and too narrow to permit of such a privilege. The float of the 19th Artillery of the French Army at the carnival of Nice is the subject of an illustration. The dashboard, or front of the vehicle, was made by two cannons, their muzzles together and branching off like a V. Across the top was laid a rail, against which leaned several officers, while a quartet of women lent beauty to the scene. The float was elaborately decorated and was drawn by a half dozen white horses. In its issue of Feb. 24 a page portrait is given of the staff, military instructors, professors and administrative personnel of the Military School of Saint Cyr, the French West Point. Seventy-five faces are there pictured, the military being distinguished by plumed caps, the civilians wearing silk hats.

Captain Halliday, of the British Royal Marines, who has been awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry at Pekin, led a sortie from the Legation at a time when the assailants had succeeded in occupying some of the outhouses close to the wall, and the position had become one of great danger. Sir Claude Macdonald, in his despatches, describes what then happened. "A hole was made in the Legation wall, and Captain Halliday, in command of twenty marines, led the way into the buildings and almost immediately engaged a party of the enemy. Before he could use his revolver, however, he was shot through the left shoulder at point blank range, the bullet fracturing the shoulder and carrying away part of the lung; notwithstanding the extremely severe nature of the wound, Captain Halliday killed three of his assailants, and, telling his men to 'carry on and not mind him,' walked back unaided to the hospital, refusing escort and aid so as not to diminish the number of men engaged in the sortie."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 26, 1901.

Activity prevails at the Academy boat houses. Every afternoon three crews of eights are on the water. The coxswains are: 1st crew, Bingham; 2d crew, Hart; 3d crew, Chaffee. The crews are handicapped by late hours and constant drills. It is nearly 6 in the evening before the cadets have opportunity to practice, and then they must be back in time for 7.30 study hour, with shift of clothes, and supper beforehand. The Manley, too, that has been the swift-footed tender of the crews, from which Mr. Hall did his coaching, has burned out a flue and is useless; recourse had to be had to one of the slow launches as a coach's boat, and the crew can run away from it.

The Naval Cadets opened up their baseball season Saturday afternoon by defeating the team of the University of Maryland, by the score of 18 to 4. At the beginning of the game the Maryland team played very good ball, but about the third inning it seemed as if they lost their nerve and played any old way at all.

The teams were: Navy—Hamner, captain, 1st base; C. E. Smith, 2d base; Childs, S. S.; Long, 3d base; Weaver, catcher; Raudenbush, McNair, pitchers; S. Read, left fielder; Anderson, centre fielder; Staton, right fielder.

University of Maryland—Sheeley, Lawson, 1st base; Burns, Drury, (captain), 2d base; Saylor, short stop; O'Meara, 3d base; Morris, catcher; Lawson, Drury, Burns, Bungardner, pitchers; Smith, left fielder; Fischer, centre fielder; Bungardner, Drury, right fielder.

Struck out: By Raudenbush, 6; by McNair, 1; by Lawson, 4; by Drury, 3; by Burns, 2. Bases on balls: Off Raudenbush, 2; Burns, 3; Drury, 1. Two-base hits: Childs, 1; Read, 1; Lawson, 1. Three-base hit: Read. Home run: Read. Errors: Navy, 3; Maryland, 9; Umpire, Lieut. A. H. Robertson, of the Naval Academy.

The new parade ground shows that even Uncle Sam can find himself land poor. For several years all the arts of the horticulturist were tried to make this old piece of land, that forms the new parade ground, green with verdure. All in vain. It would yield no grass. A new tack was made when the improvements began in the Academy by taking up the sods on the site of the new buildings and replacing them on the parade ground. The result is that four of the eight acres of the new parade-ground are already vernal, and, by June, the battalion can execute its graduating evolutions in the Annex. This will be necessary, as the old parade grounds are being absorbed in the site of the cadets' new quarters. All of Buchanan Row, except the Superintendent's residence, is demolished. The offices of the architects of the Academy have been removed bodily from the old site of the building to a new one on the old parade ground.

Being without room for culprits on the Santee, a marine, under sentence to the brig, was restored temporarily to duty, and deserted. The unique condition will, it is thought, subject the offender to sever punishment if he is caught.

The prospect now is that boat crews will be excused from drill exercises during May, when the races will be rowed. The dates of the races are: May 4, with Georgetown; May 11, with Columbia; May 18, with Cornell; May 25, with Pennsylvania, two races, first and second crews of both institutions. All the races will be rowed at Annapolis.

The Government will not purchase the block bounded by Wagner, King George, Hanover streets and College avenue, Annapolis. Other property will be acquired.

Chief Engineer George W. Melville, U. S. N., lecture Friday night to the naval cadets on the Jeannette expedition. The lecturer described the terrible sufferings of the retreat; and the deaths of Lieutenant Chipp and Lieutenant DeLong, and Melville's discovery of the bodies of the DeLong party. He reiterated his statement that Dr. Ambler did not commit suicide. He examined him and found no wound, and, further, the revolver discovered beneath Dr. Ambler had but one shell in it, and that was not exploded. Chief Engineer Melville talked from 8 until 11 o'clock. He was received with enthusiasm, and his lecture alternated in pathetic, humorous, and scientific phases.

Miss Anna Truxton Craven, of Tuckahoe, N. Y., who launched the torpedo boat Tingey in Baltimore last week, is well known in Annapolis.

One hundred and seventy-six members of Congress are entitled to cadetships at the Naval Academy this year, and that number of notifications had been sent out by the Navy Department week before last for nominations of principals and alternates in time for the examinations—May 15—which are to be held at the Naval Academy.

Among the ladies who assisted Mrs. Smith, wife of Governor Smith, at her reception last Thursday was Mrs. Wainwright, wife of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

The Naval Academy grounds are visited daily by the members of the Legislature and other strangers, who enjoy the afternoon concerts by Professor Zimmerman's Naval Academy band, and the practice drills of the naval cadets. A more picturesque place than the Naval Academy in Springtime could not be imagined, and citizens are taking advantage of the scenery and musical features. One afternoon last week members of the Legislature and others who visited the Naval Academy to hear the music by the Naval Academy band were disappointed. An order from the Navy Department had been received directing the flag to be placed at half mast in memory of the late ex-president Harrison, in consequence of which no music was rendered.

Mrs. Austin M. Knight, of the Naval Academy, is visiting the family of Mr. Benjamin Watkins, at Davidsburg.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., March 21, 1901.

The transport Indiana left March 16 with one battalion of the 28th Infantry on board for Manila. In addition to the officers of the 28th, Capt. T. S. Bratton and Captain Weitenbaker sailed on the Indiana; also the following ladies: Mrs. Robert H. Peck, Mrs. T. S. Bratton, Mrs. C. G. Woodward, Mrs. W. T. Catt, Mrs. L. M. Cox, Mrs. C. F. Kieffer, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Harker, Mrs. Butt and Mrs. Thomas Harper.

Within two hours' of each other the transports Meade and Pennsylvania sailed, with many troops for the Philippines, on March 18. Mrs. Angesberg, Miss Philippe, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Flemming, Mrs. Andrus, Mrs. Birmingham, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Frederick, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. F. F. Wade, Mrs. William Ludlow, Mrs. Helmick, Mrs. Janett, Mrs. Joel R. Lee and Mrs. E. L.

D. Breckenridge were the ladies who sailed on the transports.

The garrison is again a scene of much going and coming of troops. When the 6th Cavalry and the 7th Infantry leave Monday, March 25, the garrison will be almost empty, but before long there will be many more encamped here, to fill up the vacancies created, by the returning Volunteers.

Captain and Mrs. James M. Arrasmith left March 20 for their new station at Vancouver Barracks.

Mrs. McBlain, wife of Capt. John F. McBlain, and her small son have taken quarters at Angel Island.

Mrs. Eltinge, wife of Lieut. LeRoy Eltinge, leaves March 28 for Vancouver Barracks, where she will spend some months before joining her husband in Manila. By Mrs. Eltinge's departure the garrison will lose one of its most charming ladies.

Comdr. T. S. Phelps, Jr., of the Navy, who has been in Washington, D. C., for some weeks on account of the death of both of his parents, arrived at the Palace March 20.

Capt. Charles W. Hobbs and his family bade farewell to Alcatraz Island March 18 and have gone to Angel Island.

Mrs. I. C. Jenks, who has been visiting her father, Lieut. Col. A. C. Girard, for the past three months, left March 13 for Skagway, Alaska.

Mrs. Cabell, wife of Capt. Henry C. Cabell, is a guest at the California during her stay here.

Army officers passing through the city and registering at Headquarters during the past week were: Capt. P. Whitworth, Lieut. W. H. Patterson, Lieut. R. C. Hand, Lieut. A. C. Wright, Lieut. Charles Burnett, Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, Lieut. Halstead Dorey, A. A. Surg. G. H. Richardson, Lieut. Charles F. Martin, Capt. George S. Young, Lieut. W. R. Battison, Lieut. H. L. Wigmore, Lieut. L. K. Graves, Lieut. C. T. Boyd, A. A. Surg. J. W. Rector, Lieut. C. O. Sherrill, Lieut. W. E. Welsh, Major Joseph M. Heller and Major J. B. Houston.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., March 27, 1901.

The seventh annual indoor competition, or indoor meet, as it is generally termed, took place on Saturday evening in the gymnasium, beginning at 8 o'clock and lasting until midnight. Dr. and Mrs. J. William White, of Philadelphia, Pa., who were guests of Colonel and Mrs. Mills, were among the most interested of the spectators present. The usual program was followed.

A very interesting feature was added to the proceedings in the presentation to Mr. Koehler of the trimmings of the uniform of a first lieutenant. The recommendation that "the master of the sword shall hereafter act as instructor of military gymnastics and physical culture at the Military Academy, and shall have the relative rank and the emoluments of a first lieutenant," has been made by each successive Board of Visitors, at the suggestion of each successive Superintendent, for the past twelve years. Colonel Mills has had the gratification of witnessing the carrying into effect of his suggestion and of the recommendation of the board. As is well known, Mr. Koehler has done much to encourage athletics at the Academy, bringing the instruction of cadets to such a high standard that his methods have been followed in the Army. Lieutenant Koehler in 1879 won the championship in all-around gymnastics at Philadelphia. In 1870 he was awarded the championship over five hundred competitors in Frankfort, Germany, and again in the same year the championship of the United States. He is head coach of the football eleven.

Baseball now bids fair to rival football in popular interest. The new captain of the team, Cadet Abbot, is a player of considerable experience, having played two seasons on the Chicago University team and two at the Military Academy. At the Chicago University he played short stop; on the West Point team he plays second base. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Illinois, where the game is played with more vim than in the East. He is a member of the class of 1902, standing 13 in a class of 68. On Saturday afternoon the team contrived to find a portion of the plain sufficiently dry for practice.

The last exhibition ride of the members of the Cavalry detachment, who are now participating in the tournament being held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, was given on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the riding hall. Every available space was filled with enthusiastic spectators, who not only thronged the galleries, but, in dangerous proximity to horses' heels, occupied the space at the entrance to the hall.

The greatest interest is felt in the game of baseball to be played on May 18 between the military and naval cadets at Annapolis. This will be the first game of baseball played away from the Academy and the first baseball encounter between the teams of the two academies.

The meeting of the Ladies' Reading Club was held at Mrs. Jenkins' last Thursday afternoon. "Porto Rico" was the subject of the paper read by the hostess.

Stormy weather has interfered considerably with afternoon drills during the past week.

Miss Mahon, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Capt. W. B. Gordon, Ordnance Department; Dr. J. William White and Mrs. White, of Philadelphia, Pa., guests of Superintendent and Mrs. Mills; Rev. R. E. L. Paddock, of New York, also a guest of Colonel and Mrs. Mills; Mrs. W. Tod Helmuth, a guest of Prof. and Mrs. Edgerton; Miss Lieber, of Washington, a guest of Mrs. Larned, have been among recent visitors at the post.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans., March 25, 1901.

Mrs. Tebbetts will leave this week for Boston, Lieutenant Tebbetts having been ordered to Manila.

The Hop given Friday evening in Pope Hall by the officers was the largest since the departure of the 20th Inf. and 6th Cav. for the Philippines, which left the garrison almost destitute of officers. There were a great many guests from the city present.

Capt. Alonzo Gray has been detailed quartermaster of the post, relieving Lieutenant Reams of the 1st Inf. Preparation for the departure of the two companies of the 1st Infantry are going on rapidly and everything will be ready for leaving on the date set—Tuesday, March 26. Company L will take with it the Cuban boy it brought from Cuba, also its dog. The boy has learned English fairly well and will do duty as Company interpreter.

The 14th Cavalry now numbers about 675 men. Lieutenant Colonel Cooper has arrived and taken command.

Lieutenant Allen, 14th Inf., will go to Fort Riley to-day to take an examination for a captaincy. The family of Major C. M. O'Connor, 14th Cav., will make their home on the Pacific coast during the major's absence in the Philippines.

PENSACOLA NAVY YARD.

Pensacola, Fla., March 25, 1901.

The North Atlantic Squadron, after a pleasant stay of nearly two months, sailed on the evening of March 22, for Culebra Island. The vessels left the harbor on the morning of the 21st, but in crossing the bar the Massachusetts went aground, and remained there until next morning, when she floated at high tide. It is reported that the accident was caused by something going wrong with the steering gear, causing the vessel to fail to answer her helm. She was not injured in any way, but the accident was unfortunate, and is regretted by every one.

Re. Admiral R. B. Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, arrived at the yard on March 20, on a tour of inspection. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bradford, and while at the yard they were the guests of Captain and Mrs. W. W. Reisinger. They returned to Washington on the 21st.

A detachment of forty marines, in charge of 2d Lieut. A. N. Brunzell, arrived at the yard on March 20, from Norfolk. The guard here now numbers about 120 men.

The Potomac sailed this morning for Culebra Island, to join the flag of Admiral Farquhar.

RETIRED NAVY OFFICERS ON DUTY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I observe that in the past few days the Navy Department has detailed several officers from the retired list to active duty, as provided in the amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill of 1900. I presume that these details are made upon a previous suggestion by those ordered that they held themselves available for duty. I learn that since the law of 1900 was enacted a number of the retired officers have placed themselves at the disposal of the Navy Department for such duty as they might be required to perform—not embarrassing the Bureau Chiefs by insisting upon duty, but leaving it to their time and discretion and hoping it would not be long delayed.

I am informed that there are some of these who are yet waiting and hoping for orders to duty; not only of the line, but of the (one-time) Engineer Corps, and the Pay Corps and Medical Corps; officers who are looked upon in a measure as invalids, but who have been employed in civil life and are willing and desirous to perform Navy duty. Several of these are officers in junior grades, physically capable of performing ordinary service on inspection duty, recruiting duty or in the Navy Yards, and would do it most cheerfully in order that they might be thus employed and to refresh themselves in professional lines as well as to learn more of the improvements in machinery, gunnery, equipment, etc., of later years, so as to be ready for any emergency, and to have the increase of pay while so employed. Probably the Department has them "on the list" anticipating an early call upon them.

It seems to me that more of the retired officers who have placed themselves at the wishes of the Navy Department should be given duty, because it would mean the relief of many officers now on duty, at the New York Navy Yard (and I presume at other stations), of some of their labors which have been unusually great in the past two or three years.

New York, March 21, 1901.

THE NAVY'S REPRESENTATIVE AT HAVANA.

Havana, Cuba, March 21.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The publication in a recent issue of your valuable paper of an account of a fete given by Army people in Havana will serve admirably to disseminate among your readers the fact that there is a real live Army contingent down here. At the same time it brings forcibly to mind the fact that the Navy is also represented here, by a very modest numerical strength it is true, but none the less a host in itself. Everyone knows the fo'c'stles, bairds and the bo'sun, too," after he had absorbed all the others, so to speak, and the naval contingent at Havana is made up solely of Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young, unless from a social point of view there be added the charming lady who so ably assists him in representing the American Navy and Kentucky.

Who, having followed the history of our Navy for the past thirty years, has not heard of Lucien Young? It seems but yesterday when the whole world, shocked at the tidings of the wreck of the *Huron* and the loss of poor Commander Ryan, at Kitty Hawk, Va., nevertheless rang with praise of the intrepid Ensign Young and his extraordinary heroism in saving so many lives. Who among those visiting Washington, when the late Judge Hunt presided over the Navy Department, can ever forget the naval aide, the only Lucien? The writer loves to recall him best as he saw Ensign Young mounted, one of the grand marshal's staff at the Garfield inaugural, with a mount from his own blue-grass homestead, the observed of all observers, "the glass of fashion and the mould of form."

And later on, at that memorable fete-raise in Honolulu, who was it who "didn't do a thing" to the "Paramount Commissioner?" Ask of the far-away winds, and they will tell you that it was Lucien Young in his wonderful oration! And "where was he at" when there was something doing with Spain? Nowhere—only just down here on the blockade with his little list, and conducting himself so outrageously that the President has just sentenced him to hang—in his cozy reception room, a parchment declaring that "For Eminent and Conspicuous Conduct in Battle" he has advanced Lucien Young three numbers in rank on the list of lieutenant commanders in the Navy. And close by this parchment may be seen the magnificent sword presented by the Legislature of Kentucky, together with the massive loving cup bestowed upon their favorite hero by his near neighbors of Lexington.

His administration during the past two years of the office of Captain of the Port of Havana, and his recent achievement, in breaking the back-bone of a most serious strike of labor organizations, stamp him as an administrator of the highest order. During the strike Captain Young assembled the representatives of the shipping interests, sent out his harbor police and rounded up the leaders of the strike, and put capital and labor face to face in his office. He let them say nice things to each other, under a sort of five-minute rule, and then he closed the debate. He read the riot act to the labor leaders, but with equal firmness made capital come off its lofty perch. The strikers resumed their occupations, everything is lovely, and Captain Young has had showers upon him the plaudits and commendations of every one in the commercial and official world of Havana.

It need hardly be added that, as the sole representa-

tive of the American Navy at a port visited by warships of all nations, Captain Young is equal to the emergency devolving upon him in the entertainment of foreign officers. Only this week the French cruiser *Sucre* passed several days here, and Captain Young, with groups of her officers, could be found at most any time exploring historical ground anywhere from Morro to Camp Columbia. With quarters admirably suited for their exalted social position, and with a few faithful retainers from old Kentucky, Captain and Mrs. Young have established themselves in the hearts of all whose privilege it is to enter their hospitable home, a home where, with all of the traditions of naval exclusiveness to warrant a little frigidity, one encounters only the most genial basso-profundo, "Hello, old man; how are you?"

A most interesting aftermath connected with his war service in Cuba was a banquet given here this month on board the steamship "Purisima Concepcion," at which Captain Young, who had almost totally destroyed this ship at Manzanillo on June 30, 1898, was a guest of honor. This ship, then in use as a Spanish transport, was shot to pieces by the *Hist*, and was burned to the water's edge. Since the war, her owners, a leading Spanish firm, have rebuilt her, and before her first voyage they gave this affair, at which Captain Young helped to demonstrate how completely the hatchet had been buried, another leading guest being Captain Pedro del Peral, Spanish Royal Navy, in charge of the floating dock at Havana, between whom and Captain Young the greatest entente cordial appeared to exist.

C N. B.

PROMOTION OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

Boston, Mass., March 25, 1901

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of the 16th inst. you copied from the New York "Sun" an article in defense of the stand taken by Admiral Sampson in opposition to the advancement of worthy warrant officers, boatswains and gunners, to commissioned rank in the Navy. The writer of the said article—Patsy Boliver—tells us that if the opinion of the enlisted force of the Navy were asked, it would be found that they are decidedly opposed to having those placed over them who know less than themselves, which statement implies that ignorance and incompetency are among the attributes necessary to the attainment of warrant rank. He quotes Admiral C. R. P. Rogers as having said that the position of warrant officer was retained in the Service only for the purpose of rewarding meritorious conduct. It is just possible that the Admiral may have said so, but if he did, it is long enough ago to have no bearing whatever on affairs of to-day. That men have been advanced to warrant rank for bravery, etc., quite often, all familiar with the Navy are aware, but the majority of that class of officers (and a very large majority), are men who have been recommended to the Navy Department by their commanding officers, as excelling in their profession, have by virtue of that recommendation been accorded an examination before a board of officers competent to pass on their fitness for the position they were seeking. Having been successful in that examination they were appointed to the position of acting warrant officers, and as such were required to serve for one year at sea, when, having been recommended by the commanding officers under whom that probationary year was served, they were issued warrant by the Navy Department. This has been, and still is the line followed, and tends to show that these men must know fully as much, to say the least, as those above whom they have advanced, Patsy to the contrary notwithstanding.

In selecting boatswains and gunners as the class of men from which to draw good material for the line of the Navy, the Hon. John D. Long no doubt took into consideration the fact that those men had already shown themselves superior to their fellows.

Mr. Patsy Boliver's article is entitled "From a Seaman," and he signs himself "one of them." He also refers to having had the honor of sailing with the late Rear Admiral John W. Philip on board the *Richmond*. It will be well to remember that many very radical changes have taken place in the Navy (as well as elsewhere) since John W. was executive officer of the *Richmond*, which was something like thirty years ago, and a few of the "blue moons" that Patsy speaks of may have appeared (unnoticed by him), during that time, for I feel perfectly safe in saying that were the lamented John W. Philip alive to-day, he would gladly clasp the hand of a worthy aspirant among the warrant officers and cheerfully assist him to rise. Boliver does well to say that he had the honor of sailing with such a man, a man, however, whom he certainly did not comprehend. As for Boliver being a seaman we very much doubt it. He may have worn a blue shirt and been spoken of among people ashore as a sailor, but was he to be found on the topsail yard when reefs were to be taken, were his hands ever stained with the contents of the tar-pot, was he in fact the real thing? No! certainly not. No seaman ever wrote such a slur upon the members of his calling. Could he give any good reason why promotion from the ranks should not obtain in the Navy to the same extent that it does in the Army? If he looks at the Army and Navy Journal he will find a list of sergeants, corporals and privates, nearly if not quite every week, who are authorized to appear for examination for 2d lieutenants, but he will not see any letters, presumed to have emanated from soldiers, crying them down.

Boliver says, too, that there are painstaking warrant officers, and that there are intelligent men forward, who are all right in the sphere of life in which God placed them, but not out of it. Does Boliver imagine that God regards people of the lower grades in the Navy differently from those in other walks of life? It sounds as though he did. According to his view Capt. O. W. Farenholz of the Navy, now commanding the *Monadnock*, should still be wearing a blue shirt, for he entered the Service as an enlisted man and is not ashamed to have it known, either, and Rear Admiral N. M. Dyer (retired), who commanded the Baltimore at the battle of Manila, would still be in the Army, for there he served in the early part of the rebellion prior to entering the Navy.

These two officers, as well as many others like them, began their official careers in a subordinate position; viz: that of Master's Mate, known now as simply Mate, from which grade men have within the past few years been advanced to warrant rank, viz: boatswains or gunners. What reasonable objection could Boliver raise to giving them opportunity of going further, and striving to follow in the footsteps of the officers I have named?

Trusting that Patsy Bolivers are scarce, and I think they are, I remain respectfully,

FLATFOOT,
(Another of them.)

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The camp of General Cailles was surprised and attacked by Capt. John Cotter, 15th Inf., on Jan. 25, east of San Antonio. He found 100 armed and uniformed insurgents who were drilling. The camp was admirably situated, the troops having to cross a deep ravine three times to attack it. The rebels fought stubbornly, falling into successive entrenchments, finally hurriedly retreating into dense woods. Two men of Co. M, 15th Inf., were wounded. Enemy's loss is unknown. About twenty houses, some handsomely furnished tools for manufacturing cartridges and much rice in the houses in vicinity of the camp were destroyed.

A melancholy event is reported from Solano, Aparri district, P. I. One night the patrol was making the rounds when a dark figure was seen walking swiftly from the main road. The customary command to halt was given, but to no purpose, and both men fired. The figure dropped, and on investigation was found to be a woman. One bullet had passed through the neck causing instant death. The natives said she was deaf and did not hear the command.

Francisco Dison, the rebel major in charge of the insurgents in the southern part of Tarlac Province, Luzon, was captured on Jan. 23 by Lt. A. T. Smith, 12th Inf., near Capas. He has been considered one of the most important officers in the whole Tarlac region.

The wire south of San Pueblo was cut recently and a detachment of 20 men was sent to repair it. It was attacked by a large force three miles out. The force consisted of about 300 men, one-half with rifles. The detachment was at first roughly handled. One American was captured and one wounded. Re-enforcements under Capt. William R. Staff, 49th Vol. Inf., arrived and defeated the guerrillas, pursuing them into the mountains, and recovering the captured man. The rebels were armed with Mausers, Remingtons and new Winchesters and new revolvers. Many of the enemy's Mauser cartridges were found, besides some home-made cases with heads of Japanese matches.

When the 20th Infantry was ordered into the field a farewell reception and prayer service was given at the Ladies' Home Mission in Manila, in honor of the Christian Endeavor boys of the 20th. After the services Mrs. Moots, one of the leaders in the mission work, served refreshments. Some one in the house had the nerve to shatter the stillness by exclaiming: "What a sudden tumble this will be from ice cream to-night to sun manana!"

An idea of how the regiments are scattered even in the vicinity of Manila is shown by the disposition of the various companies of the 42d Vol. Inf., given as follows by the "Times" of Manila on Feb. 12: Company A with Major Carey's headquarters, are at Morong, Company B, Captain Hill, at Binangonan, Company C is at Taytay, Company D at Marigina, Company E is at San Mateo, Company F at Malabon, Company G is at Tanay, Company H at Pumping Station, Company I at Deposito, Company K at Pasig City, Company L at Caloocan, Company M at San Felipe. The headquarters of Col. J. Milton Thompson are at San Felipe. Major John R. Prime's headquarters are at Pasig City. So disposed are the men that the "Times" says they seldom get together. On Jan. 24 Company I, Captain Stopford commanding, left Morong for El Deposito. "This company is exceptionally strong in numbers and the men are unusually solid men," says the Manila "American." Captain Stopford and his lieutenants, I. K. Spiller, battalion adjutant, and H. F. McFeeley are a trio of hustlers, and Major Carey could never ask for better officers than at present support him." The citizens at Morong were much displeased to learn of the departure of Captain Stopford and his company. A delegation of them went to Manila in a large banca and called upon General Wheaton, beseeching him not to withdraw the company.

The Manila "American" of Feb. 5 said: "Troop B of the 6th Cav., have for some unaccountable reason been placed in the quiet but nevertheless romantic village of San Pedro Macati (near Manila) where the boys grow older every day, and the Rip Van Winkle proposition strikes them more and more forcibly as the various bugle calls give forth their announcements. No call to arms do the boys receive. Eat, sleep and be happy is the general order of the day. Lieutenant Anderson is responsible for the fact that the gugus won't come out openly and do battle."

Among the appointments to official positions on the native police force of Manila is Sr. Joaquin Monet, Sr. He was a Major of Spanish Volunteers, commanding the first battalion of the "Macabebes Blancos." His father was a Major General in the Spanish army and at one time the Governor of the Philippine Islands. He was the commander of the forces in Fort Antonio Abad (Malate) when Chaplain McKinnon, U. S. A., entered the Spanish lines on Aug. 10, 1898, to hold a conference with the Spanish authorities. To Monet's diplomacy Chaplain McKinnon owes his life. Even as it was he had great difficulties to overcome, says a Manila paper, to prevent Chaplain McKinnon from being assassinated before he left the Spanish lines.

The departure on Jan. 16 of the first shipload of native prisoners to be deported from the Philippines was an historic event. The transport Rosecrans had the honor of being the vessel selected. Long before 9 a. m. the lower end of the Luneta driveway was crowded with Filipinos awaiting the arrival of the deportees. The long pathway from the first sally-port in the wall down to the river was crowded with pedestrians watching for the arrival of the little band of insurrectos who were to be incarcerated upon that dreaded island of Guan. First came a great quantity of luggage with which the prisoners must console themselves, then the prisoners, thirty-five all told. When brought face to face with deportation some finally broke down and mingled tears with those of their wives and relatives who had come to bid them last goodbye. General Pio del Pilar held his composure until the last moment, but as he was ordered aboard the boat his fortitude was shaken and he wept like a child.

Major H. B. Orwig, with Lieuts. Granville L. Chapman and Ira Keithley, all of the 37th Vol. Inf., left on the Rosecrans to take charge of the prison which is to be erected at Guam. Lieutenant Keithley acted as the major's adjutant while Lieutenant Chapman was in charge of commissary and quartermaster's supplies. Major Orwig's guard, according to the Manila "American" consisted of Sergt. D. Alex, Pts. G. A. Tuttle, W. F. Montgomery and Jno. N. Bryan, Co. D, 14th Inf.; Corp. W. J. Keifer and Pvt. J. C. Barr of Troop B, 4th Cav.; Pts. J. H. Conway and F. T. Glaser, Troop C, 4th Cav.; Pts. W. Tanner and Jno. Dwyer, Troop B, 6th Cav. and Pvt. W. L. Patterson, Co. D, 20th Vol. Inf.

The men of Captain Joseph P. O'Neil, 25th Inf., stationed at Castillejos, Zambales province, had made elaborate preparations for joyously celebrating New

Year's, but a postponement was caused by the accidental shooting of Pvt. Jesse B. Smith by Sergeant H. T. Henry, both of Company K, on the evening of Dec. 31. Both men were very popular in the troop, and in the face of the gloom cast over the camp by the deplorable accident none of the men had the heart to celebrate the New Year.

THE RELIEF OF CHATTANOOGA.

On request of Gen. William F. Smith, known to the soldiers of the Civil War as "Baldy" Smith, Secretary Root appointed last August a Board of Officers to settle the contention that General Smith, and not General Rosecrans, originated the plan by which the Army of the Cumberland was relieved in October, 1863, by the opening of the river line of supplies from Chattanooga to Bridgeport by way of Brown's Ferry. The controversy started in 1891, when General Smith took issue with the Chickamauga Park Commission, which in the legends accompanying its atlas of the battles about Chattanooga, set forth that the plan was devised by General Rosecrans.

The members of the Board were: Major Gen. John R. Brooke, president; Col. George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, and Col. M. V. Sheridan, assistant adjutant general. After a visit to the theatre of operations, an exhaustive study of the voluminous records in the case, and a hearing of General Smith's case, as presented both by himself and his attorney, the board unanimously decided that the plan was devised by General Rosecrans and not by General Smith. The board thus states its conclusions, which have been officially approved by the Secretary of War:

"After a diligent search of the official records, the Board fails to find any evidence that Gen. W. F. Smith was the originator of the plan for the relief of Chattanooga, Tenn., by military operations to be conducted in Lookout Valley, October, 1863. On the contrary, there is abundant evidence in the official records to show that the plan, which contemplated crossings of the Tennessee River at Bridgeport and at the northern end of Lookout Valley, and which was successfully executed by General Thomas, Oct. 26 to 28, 1863, was devised and prepared by General Rosecrans before relinquishing command, and that its execution was begun under orders issued by General Thomas the very night (Oct. 19) that General Rosecrans was relieved from command of the Department of the Cumberland, and without consultation with General Smith. There is no evidence to show that General Smith took any part, whether by counsel or by action, in the operations conducted by General Hooker through Lookout Valley from the direction of Bridgeport."

Ex-Senator Anthony Higgins, as attorney for General Smith, takes exception to the finding of the board in an analysis of its report, and endeavors to show the discrepancy between existing and contemporaneous evidence and the conclusion of the board. Charles A. Dana, writing at the time, Oct. 24, with full knowledge of General Rosecrans's plans, credits General Smith with the discovery of the route which made the proposed maneuver successful. General Rosecrans proposed relief. He issued an order in regard to it Oct. 19, the day he was relieved. He was on the ground. He later claimed the route and course followed by General Grant. General Rosecrans's orders did not mention this precise route and course and are not, it is pointed out, consistent with such knowledge. Mr. Dana, a contemporary witness, gives General Smith the credit for this important movement and so do the historians, Fiske and Rhodes. Church, in his "Life of Grant," says (page 202): "In Rosecrans's command was an engineer officer, Gen. W. F. Smith, who was in the Military Academy at the same time as Grant, and possessed his confidence. Smith proposed that Brown's Ferry should be seized, and that troops should be sent across the Tennessee at that point to take possession of Lookout Valley; Hooker advancing into the valley at the same time east from Bridgeport."

Writing to Adjutant General Corbin, from Manila, Gen. I. S. Catlin, U. S. A., retired, speaks highly of the mechanical ability of the Filipinos. He went carefully through the different departments of the Navy Yard at Cavite, in which Filipinos are almost exclusively employed, to the number of nearly 3,000. Some are employed as laborers, but a great many more in skilled employment, and General Catlin says he was "simply amazed at their ingenuity, or rather their imitativeness." Lieutenant Campbell, 30th Vol. Inf., is quoted as saying that "in the car and engine works a great number of Filipinos have been employed in recovering a great quantity of wrecked engines (steam) and cars, the work of the insurgents, and that they have shown great reconstructive ability." Of Army conditions in the Archipelago, General Catlin says: "I have seen and talked with at least a hundred officers of the Army, Regular and Volunteer, and I am proud to state that in scarcely an instance have I heard any sentiment of dissatisfaction expressed with the service or treatment here." In the opinion of General Catlin, the fact that we now have a large Army provided by Congress is certain to bring about speedy quiet in the islands, and he would not be surprised if all guerrilla warfare ceases before a twelve-month has passed.

The recently issued statement of the financial condition of the Navy Athletic Association indicates a healthy state of affairs, inasmuch as the receipts for the year 1900 are somewhat larger than the total expenditures. The total receipts were \$4,600.47; expenses, \$4,304.08; leaving a balance of \$295.39. The Executive Committee quite rightly say, in this annual report, that "A high standard of efficiency in athletics cannot be maintained without considerable expense, and we believe that the members of the Association will support the committee in a liberal but not extravagant expenditure of funds to attain good results." The Naval Academy will again be represented at the inter-collegiate fencing tournament in New York in April of this year. During the past year of athletic activity the sailing boat contests were of unusual interest, and the new water game, used for the first time in the inter-class cat-boat races, developed skill and judgment in handling boats under sail alone. Most of the members of the Naval Academy subscribe a certain amount to be checked against their pay each month. The last Naval Appropriation bill includes an item of \$1,500 for the purchase of additional sail boats.

OUR OPERATIONS IN CHINA.

The annual report of General Miles, with the accompanying reports and documents, makes a series of seven volumes, or parts, amounting altogether to several thousand octavo pages. It is a statement in detail, and in the form of official reports, of the information already given in the Army and Navy Journal, but scattered through the fifty-two numbers of the year. A large number of maps and illustrations add greatly to the interest and value of the volumes while correspondingly increasing their bulk. It has been an epoch-making period in the history of our Army, and these volumes of detail will gain increasing value with years. Among the documents appearing in volume seven are the following "recommendations of officers for meritorious services rendered during operations of the China Relief Expedition from Tien-Tsin to Pekin, China, July 29 to Aug. 15, 1900, by Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. V., commanding China Relief Expedition."

Headquarters China Relief Expedition,
Pekin, China, Sept. 7, 1900.
The Adjutant General; U. S. A.
Washington, D. C.

Sir: In my report of the operations of the China Relief Expedition from Tien-Tsin to Pekin, China, I mentioned by name the officers who had performed staff duty and promised that a special report should be submitted later. Nearly all the officers named were several times under fire by the enemy during engagements; also when carrying orders along the roads, through fields of corn or villages, very often alone, seldom having more than one orderly. I regard their services as worthy of a special report and recommendation from me to the Department, requesting due consideration of the same.

2d Lieut. Roy B. Harper, 7th Cav., A. D. C., has admirably discharged his duties at all times and under all circumstances, and has shown himself cool and gallant under fire on several occasions. I recommend that he be brevetted first lieutenant, U. S. A., for gallantry at the battle of Yangtsun, China, Aug. 6, 1900; that he be brevetted captain, U. S. A., for gallant conduct in action at Pekin, China, Aug. 14 and 15, 1900.

On Aug. 4, 1st Lieuts. John W. Furlong and Benjamin B. Hyer, 6th Cav., were verbally detailed as acting aides-de-camp. They have splendidly satisfied the purpose of their selection by a performance of duty worthy of high praise. I recommend that each be brevetted captain, U. S. A., for gallant conduct in battle at Yangtsun, China, Aug. 6, 1900, and at Pekin, China, Aug. 14 and 15, 1900.

I invite the attention of the War Department to Capt. Grote Hutcheson, 6th Cav., acting adjutant general of this expedition, as being an officer who has exhibited special efficiency in the discharge of his duties as acting adjutant general and, in addition thereto, has shown fine soldierly qualities when under fire by the enemy. His services have been meritorious. I recommend that he be brevetted major, U. S. A., for gallant conduct in battle at Yangtsun, China, Aug. 6, 1900, and at Pekin, China, Aug. 14 and 15, 1900.

The services of Major Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf., acting inspector general, were conspicuous for excellence every day. I have heard of his distinguished services at the battle of Tien-Tsin, July 13, 1900, and while not personally cognizant of his actions during that battle, I take the liberty to recommend that he be brevetted lieutenant colonel, U. S. A., for bravery at the battle of Tien-Tsin, China, July 13, 1900.

That he be brevetted colonel, U. S. A., for gallant conduct in battle Aug. 6, 14 and 15, 1900.

Major George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, chief signal officer of the expedition, is commended to the attention of the War Department for his efficient service. He succeeded under many difficulties in keeping us in telegraphic communication with Tien-Tsin, thence to Tongku. Ours was the only line advanced with the Armies daily. Adequate transportation for the work could not be given him, but he succeeded in some way, notwithstanding the deficiency, in getting forward his line. Major Scriven was present on each day of battle, Aug. 6, 14 and 15, and willingly performed the duties of an aide-de-camp when requested to do so. I recommend that he be brevetted a lieutenant colonel, U. S. A., for gallant conduct at Yangtsun, Aug. 6, 1900, and at Pekin, China, Aug. 14 and 15, 1900.

Capt. William Crozier, Ordnance Department, arrived at Tien-Tsin before me, having been for some time previous to July on duty at Manila. He was designated as chief ordnance officer. In addition to this duty he actively assisted me in various ways, which required from him, almost daily, very considerable physical exertion, to which he was able to respond readily. Satisfied with his quick comprehension of the situation at the battle of Yangtsun, Aug. 6, and relying upon his good judgment, I directed him to overlook and if necessary direct, by my order, the movements of the 9th Cavalry, which, owing to the standing corn, I was unable to keep under my own observation. This duty he performed most satisfactorily. I recommend that he be brevetted major, U. S. A., for gallant conduct in battle at Yangtsun, China, Aug. 6, 1900, and at Pekin, China, Aug. 14 and 15, 1900.

There was no opportunity for 1st Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson, Corps of Engineers, to perform serious work as an engineer. He promptly provided copies of the best maps available. His services as an aide-de-camp were valuable; on all occasions, cool and brave under fire. I recommend that he be brevetted captain, U. S. A., for gallant conduct in action at Yangtsun, Aug. 6, and at Pekin, China, Aug. 14 and 15, 1900.

The foresight of Surgeon W. B. Banister, U. S. V., was at no time wanting, nor did his energy at any time fail to make temporary provision to meet some deficiency which our limited transportation could not provide for. His services were meritorious, and I can heartily commend him to the attention of the War Department for efficiency as chief surgeon of the expedition.

The duties of Capt. F. De W. Ramsey, 9th Inf., chief quartermaster and commissary with the troops, deprived him of opportunity to participate in any engagement with the enemy, but notwithstanding this fact it is my duty to call the attention of the War Department to any officers showing efficiency whose services have been especially meritorious as well as arduous. Captain Ramsey was ably assisted by 2d Lieut. Malin Craig, 6th Cav., a young officer showing promise of future excellence.

Lieut. Col. John S. Mallory, 41st Inf., U. S. V., was at Tien-Tsin, under special instruction of the Department, when I arrived there. As he wished to go with the armies in Pekin, at my request he accompanied headquarters of the Japanese Army during marches, in order that I might be informed day by day of the progress of the march and of any matter of interest occurring with that Army. The lieutenant general commanding the Japanese Army did not wish to recognize

any foreign officers as officially attached to his headquarters, but in an unofficial way cordially received Colonel Mallory. Commendation is due Colonel Mallory for his tactfulness and good judgment. By a due exercise of both he was able to gain satisfactory attention at Japanese headquarters, and accomplished the object which I had in view.

The commanding general of the British forces requested me to detail an officer to accompany his headquarters, he to send an officer of his staff to me. I detailed Major S. M. Mills, 6th Art., an officer whose excellent abilities are well known in our Service.

Lieutenant Steele, of the English Army, reported to me. On several occasions he performed the duties of aide-de-camp, being very willing and always ready to do so.

Lieut. J. L. Latimer, U. S. N., reported at my headquarters Aug. 7, 1900. On Aug. 14, when riding near the walls of Pekin, carrying a message to Colonel Daggett, being fully exposed on level ground, the enemy turned upon him a lively small-arms fire from the wall and a gate not far away. Fortunately no harm resulted to Lieutenant Latimer, who on this occasion, as on others, proved himself to be a gallant officer.

2d Lieut. Allen Smith, Jr., 9th Inf., was attached to headquarters to command a small detachment of mounted infantry orderlies. He very frequently performed duty as an aide-de-camp, always satisfactorily.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

Major General, commanding China Relief Expedition.

In his report of an expedition against hostile Chinese in the vicinity of Hun Ho River, Sept. 17 and 18, 1900, with troops from the 14th and 9th Inf., 6th Cav. and 5th Art., Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., commanding, says:

"All the officers and men of the 9th and 14th Inf. performed their part to my entire satisfaction, but special mention should be made of Major Quinton, commanding the battalion of the 14th Inf.; Capt. J. R. M. Taylor, commanding Co. I; Lieut. Charles N. Murphy, commanding Co. L, and Lieut. L. M. Nuttman, battalion adjutant, all of the 14th Inf. for gallantry in leading their men up the sides of the mountain, which, so far as they knew, might be desperately defended.

"To the officers of my staff, 1st Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, brigade adjutant general, who performed the duties of his position with marked ability; Capt. Charles H. Martin, brigade inspector; Lieut. Roy B. Harper, of General Chaffee's staff; Lieut. G. S. Turner, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. H. B. Ferguson, U. S. Corps of Engineers, I am under great obligations. Captain Martin and Lieutenant Turner, who, in addition to performing the duties of their respective positions to my entire satisfaction, accompanied the advance guard of the troops which scaled the mountain side, displayed the greatest intrepidity and good judgment in leading them into proper position. In all this they were accompanied by Lieut. Col. J. T. Dickman, 26th U. S. Vol. Inf., temporarily attached to the staff of Major General Chaffee."

General Chaffee's report is accompanied by a number of photographic views of scenes in China field maps by Lieut. H. B. Ferguson, C. E., Chief Engineer Officer; 1st Lieut. G. Soulard Turner, A. D. C., and 2d Lieut. James A. Baer, 6th Cav. Also a reproduction in Chinese and English of a proclamation "By Order of the Guard of American Troops in the South East Quarter, July 22, 1900." The subsidiary reports, many of which we have already given, also appear here.

On the subject of looting we find the despatch of General Corbin, heretofore published, directing that the Powers be requested to preserve Tien-Tsin, that of Colonel Coolidge, denying the reports of looting, and stating that the city was looted largely by Chinese before its capture, while in the American quarter every protection was afforded to life and property.

Major Waller, M. C., Major James M. Lee and Major M. C. Foote, 9th Inf., describe the energetic measures taken to prevent looting, which have already been referred to in our columns.

We should be tempted to give more space to the report of Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee on the final operations effecting the relief of Pekin were it not that the delay in giving it out (the report is dated September 1, 1900) has imparted to it almost the flavor of ancient history, especially in view of the flood of newspaper stories, interviews with returned officers and letters that have covered the period embraced in General Chaffee's review of events. There is a striking contrast between this delay and the promptness with which the reports of Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, U. S. N., and Major L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., were given out last summer. The McCalla report was dated July 6, 1900, and that of Major Waller June 28, 1900. They dealt with events which took place in June. Both appeared in the Army and Navy Journal on Aug. 25, despite the disarranged mail service and confusion of that time. About two months elapsed between the events and the publication of the reports, while half a year stretches back to the date of General Chaffee's report. If the rate of progression (backwards) continues we may soon expect to get reports a year or two after the events. Much of what General Chaffee treats of has already appeared in our columns. The report was held to the last that it might appear in the printed and bound volumes of the report of General Miles which so few see, instead of being given to the newspapers for universal circulation. There seems to be an impression on the part of some of our officers that official reports, like wine and cheese improve with age.

Early in General Chaffee's report we are told of probably an unlooked-for result of our not participating in the bombardment of the Taku forts—a serious want of river boats for necessary transportation. The Allies who did the fighting at Taku proceeded on the principle that to the victors belong the spoils, and grabbed nearly everything that would float. The Pechili, which had been chartered by the Q. M. Department, and carried General Chaffee, drew too much water to cross the bar at Taku, except at a particular time. Capt. J. C. Byron, A. Q. M., and Capt. W. S. Wood, A. Q. M., U. S. A., went "energetically to work to secure lighters and tugs to relieve the situation," and eventually matters were improved. An idea of the shortage in means of water transportation suffered by the American forces may be formed from what General Chaffee did. He left Tongku for Tien-Tsin in a river house-boat seized by Captain Wise, U. S. N., and placed at the General's service. Only Capt. Grote Hutcheson, 6th Cav., A. G. and Lieut. Roy B. Harper, 7th Cav., aide, accompanied him. On the way up the river General Chaffee discovered a burnt scow, the shell of which was iron. He promptly placed an American flag upon it and ordered it towed down the river, repaired and put into the service of the United States. This scow was capable of carrying from 75 to 100 tons of freight.

When General Chaffee arrived at Tien-Tsin, on July 30, he found on the sick list of the 9th Inf. about 200 men. The 14th was in good condition, with a very small sick list. The ill luck in transportation facilities which had hampered him at Tongku followed him to Tien-Tsin, for there the only means of transportation consisted of nineteen wagons, four ambulances and one Dougherty wagon, belonging to the 9th Infantry.

General Chaffee details the conferences of the generals and the arrangements for the first advance toward Pekin, "With special effort on the part of Captains Byron and Wood," General Chaffee says that Heilly's battery was got to Tien-Tsin on Aug. 3 and made available on the 4th. They were also able to make available one pack train on the 4th, just in time to march with the column. The Marines and the 6th Cavalry arrived at Tien-Tsin on Aug. 3. The presence of the 6th, dismounted, at Tien-Tsin enabled General Chaffee to take all of the 9th and 14th and the Marines, except one company. On Aug. 9 Capt. De Rosey C. Cabell, 6th Cav., joined the General at Pehmoon with his troop, M, consisting of two officers and 76 men. A detachment amounting to more than 200 men from the 9th and 14th, reported by the surgeons as unfit to march, was left. All the troops except the company of Marines were put under the command of Lieut. Col. T. J. Wint, 6th Cav. At the hour of marching, 3 p. m., on Aug. 4, General Chaffee's forces amounted to about 2,500 men, with most limited transportation—eighteen four-mule wagons and one pack train. General Chaffee refers to Major Waller, of the Marine battalion, as "a very energetic, excellent officer," who had managed to secure Chinese carts and packs sufficient to carry four days' rations for the battalion of Marines, thus relieving materially the pressure on the main wagon train. A generous number of coolies was authorized for each company for carrying kitchen utensils, etc.

General Chaffee runs over the events in the march from Tien-Tsin to Pei-Tsang and Yang-Tsun, including the heavy fighting of those days. Up to within a few miles of Yang-Tsun the principal fighting was done by the Japanese, and General Chaffee accords them praise for the thoroughness of their work. In the fighting about Yang-Tsun occurred an incident which shows the confusion among the Allies and explains the unfortunate mistakes by which they fired upon one another. A sudden change in the plan of battle ordered by General Gaselee, sent the American artillery and battalion of Marines, in haste, to the assistance of the 14th Infantry. Reilly's battery had unlimbered and was about to fire when General Chaffee saw men of the 14th directly in the line of the battery's fire. Then, at about the same time, the 9th Infantry, which had come up on the right of the battery, mistook the Chinese flag for the French and withheld their fire, losing an opportunity for inflicting serious damage on the Chinese troops. This carelessness was due to orders received through the British commander to be cautious not to fire upon the Russians and French. The 14th assaulted with vigor the Chinese position, supported on its left by the British troops, who were also considerably mixed with the 14th on account of the contracted ground. The 14th Infantry should not have been placed in the attack on the west side of the railroad, but General Chaffee says he allowed it to attack there because of the request of the British commander. The 14th suffered a loss of seven killed and 57 wounded in this attack, of whom 25 or 30 were victims of the fire of the British and Russian batteries after the position of the Chinese was in possession of the 14th and some of the British troops. As the British and 14th were thus mixed, it can be understood how great must have been the confusion when the British fired upon their own men.

During the advance northward of the 9th Infantry through the villages lying to the eastward of Yang-Tsun the heat was so great that two of the many men prostrated died on the field. During the five days' march from Pei-Tsang to Tung Chow our forces were "woefully distressed physically," says General Chaffee.

General Chaffee practically accuses the Russians of a breach of faith in hurrying on to Pekin in violation of the agreement among the Allies. It was agreed that Aug. 13 should be confined to reconnaissance, that on the 14th the Armies should be concentrated on the advanced line, and that a conference should be held in the evening of that day to determine what the method of attack on Pekin should be. While reconnoitring on the 13th General Chaffee heard heavy firing in the direction of Pekin and it was found, the next day, that the Russians had advanced to the city and attacked the Tung-pien-men gate. So ignorant were the Allies of this action by the Russians that General Chaffee thought that the firing was the last effort of the Chinese troops to destroy the legations. On the morning of the 14th General Chaffee sent Captain Cabell with a troop of cavalry to the front, for reconnaissance. The cavalry had been gone about an hour when word came back to General Chaffee that Cabell was surrounded by Chinese cavalry. A battalion of the 14th Infantry was at once rushed out to his aid, and going forward about a mile and a half General Chaffee found Captain Cabell occupying some houses firing from the roofs upon a village in his front.

The Americans pushed right on to Pekin, and at 11 a. m. two companies of the 14th Infantry, under the immediate command of Colonel Daggett, had scaled the wall of the Chinese city at the northeast corner, and the flag of that regiment was the first foreign color unfurled upon the walls surrounding Pekin," says the report.

About noon it was reported to General Chaffee that the Russians had battered upon the Tung-pien-men gate during the night and had effected an entrance there. On arriving at the gate he found the Russians in great confusion in the passage, their artillery facing both ways, and there was no apparent effort being made to extricate themselves and give passage into the city. With the aid of the 14th Infantry and Reilly's battery the wall was cleared of Tartar troops, section by section, and the 14th crossing the moat, deployed along a street facing the wall, and with the aid of the artillery swept the Chinese troops away. At 3 p. m. the American force entered the legation grounds, with the 14th Infantry, the command being selected, says General Chaffee, "in recognition of its gallantry at Yang-Tsun and during this day."

General comment on the appearance of the legation is that "the children presented a pitiable sight, while wan for lack of proper food, but the adults, as a rule, seemed cheerful and little the worse for their trying experience."

An attack upon the Chinese directly in front of the Chien-men gate was made on Aug. 15, and it was in the fighting incident to it that Capt. Henry J. Reilly was killed as he stood at the left elbow of General Chaffee observing the effect of a shot from one of his guns by side.

In concluding his report, General Chaffee says that the officers and men of the Signal Corps serving with this expedition worked night and day to make successful and keep in order our telegraph communication while at Tongku. Usually the line was but a short while after reaching camp. The officers and men of the Signal Corps detachment are to be congratulated for the success attained. The medical department has provided as promptly as

relief to our wounded and as timely care of the sick as was possible to render." Signal corps reports on this work have already appeared in our columns.

Capt. Frank De W. Ramsey, 9th Inf., Chief Commissary and Q. M., with the troops, is praised for having "quite successfully managed the timely arrival of supplies." At no time did the troops seriously suffer for food. In several instances in the reports of inferior accompanying his report mention is made of the individual gallantry of officers and men which did not come under his personal observation, and General Chaffee approves in each instance.

The following officers served on General Chaffee's staff:

Personal staff—2d Lieut. Roy B. Harper, 7th Cav.; Aids; 1st Lieut. John W. Furlong, 6th Cav., Acting Aid; 1st Lieut. Benjamin B. Hyer, 6th Cav., Acting Aid.

Divisional staff—Capt. Grote Hutcheson, 6th Cav., A. G.; Major Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf., I. G.; Major George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, C. S. O.; Major William B. Banister, Chief Surgeon; Capt. William Crozier, O. D., C. O. O.; Capt. Frank De W. Ramsey, 9th Inf., Chief Com.; 1st Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson, C. E., C. M. O.

Attached—Lieut. Col. John S. Mallory, 41st Vol. Inf.; Major Samuel M. Mills, 6th Art.; Capt. Cornelius F. O'Keefe, 36th Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Allen Smith, Jr., 9th Inf.; Lieut. Julian L. Latimer, U. S. N.

"Every officer has been untiring in his respective duties," says General Chaffee, "and in addition thereto has anxiously sought opportunity to aid in every possible way to further the object of this expedition. My thanks are tendered to all. I shall take occasion very soon to make special report with my recommendations respecting officers of my staff."

"I wish to invite especial attention to Col. A. S. Daggett 14th Inf., for his gallantry at Yang-Tsun Aug. 6, for energy and good judgment in the attack on Pekin Aug. 14, and for gallantry and excellent supervision of the attack on the gates of the Imperial City Aug. 15. I recommend that he be made a brigadier general, U. S. Army."

STATE TROOPS.

7TH NEW YORK—COL. D. APPLETON.

A very interesting and instructive series of battalion drills and reviews were concluded at the armory of the 7th New York on the evening of March 22. Two companies assembled on each evening during the week and were divided into four commands. Lieutenant Colonel Kipp and Major Conover alternated in the command of the battalions during the week, and the regimental band was present each evening. The average turnout was 32 files per company, but Co. K turned out no less than 40 files.

Companies select yearly, on these special ceremonies, some ex-member to review, and alternate yearly as to which makes the choice. Many old comrades are thus brought together, for with only two companies drilling, a liberal supply of tickets can be given to each member, whereas in a regimental assembly the tickets must necessarily be very limited.

The reviews all afford a valuable object lesson, as, being held at the end of the drill season, it shows the result of the season's work. The program carried out by each battalion consisted of evening parade, review and battalion drill. The latter consisted of the balance of the D. R. not included in two previous series of drills, and embraced extended-order drill, with loadings and firings, a charge and rally 'round the flag. Street columns and square were also executed. The display each evening was such as can only be given by the 7th Regiment Companies, the men of whom, as a unit, follow out instructions to the minutest detail, and take a soldierly pride in their organization. The reviewing officers and companies parading each evening were as follows: Cos. D and G, March 18, reviewed by ex-Capt. J. B. Dewson, of Co. G; March 19, Cos. E and F, reviewed by Gen. T. L. Watson, of Connecticut, ex-member of Co. E; March 20, Cos. C and K, reviewed by ex-Gen. Fred. C. McLevee, ex-member of Co. C; March 21, Cos. I and B, reviewed by ex-Capt. W. C. Casey, of Co. I; March 22, Cos. A and H, reviewed by ex-Capt. H. J. Hayden, of Co. A. Many well known military men were present during the week, Gen. McCosky Butt, who was once a member of K, and Gen. George Moore Smith, who was once a member of B and G, being among the number.

69TH NEW YORK—COL. E. DUFFY.

The 69th New York, in command of Colonel Duffy, made another very creditable display at the review before Gen. Martin T. McMahon at the armory on the evening of March 21. The regiment was promptly formed in ten commands of sixteen files each in two battalions, by Adjutant Foley, which was about all that could be squeezed on the floor of the inadequate drill hall, and leave any room to maneuver. As it was, there was not only insufficient room for the regiment, but only a very few of its friends could be given admittance of the many who desired to be present.

A guard mount, with Captain Sullivan as officer of the guard, was the first ceremony, which was handsomely executed.

Review by General McMahon followed in line of masses, the regiment being made up as follows: 1st Battalion, Major Devlin—Co. G, Captain Duffy; F, Captain Galvin; E, Captain Scanlon; A, Captain Dwyer, D, Captain Reville; 2d Battalion, Major Lynch—Co. K, Captain Haran; Q, Captain McSherry, H, Captain Kelly; Provisional Co., Lieutenant Williamson; Co. L, Captain Sullivan. The manner in which the fours of each company of the 1st Battalion wheeled into line in forming company front for the passage is worthy of special note, and it was executed in a manner that could hardly be improved upon. Evening parade followed and was a handsome ceremony. During the evening it was observed that a few of the non-commissioned officers in both battalions set bad examples to the men. The delinquents in question while the regiment was at attention, during the passage of the reviewing officer around the lines, were very unsteady, turning heads and hands. They should be made to brace up and act soldierly, and should realize that the men look upon them as examples. One or two of the worst offenders were in the first company of the 1st Battalion. Another non-com., the left side of a company, while at a present arms, was observed with the fingers of his right hand all spread out, while below the guard. The fingers should be closed.

The reviewing officer and special guests were pleasantly entertained by Colonel Duffy and officers after the review. General McMahon took occasion to compliment Colonel Duffy on the generally handsome showing made by the regiment, and recalled to mind that Colonel Duffy was now the only remaining member in the 69th who was a member of it 35 years ago, when he (General McMahon) was colonel. Judge Fitzgerald and others also made appropriate remarks.

A regimental outdoor baseball team has been organized under the direction of Major Devlin. It is willing to

accommodate in a match any and all military or athletic club teams who would like a lively game. The team has secured Celtic Park, Long Island City, for the summer.

23D NEW YORK—COL. A. C. BARNEs.

Veterans' night in the 23d New York was celebrated Thursday evening, March 21, and the Old Boys were very much in evidence. It was the occasion of the annual review tendered to the Veteran Association. The regiment never presented a finer appearance than they did on the above date. The regiment paraded the usual two battalions, each equalized into five commands, or twenty files for review, and commanded respectively by Majors Case and Stokes. The battalion formations were prompt and accurately executed, and turned over in good shape. The regimental formation for review was executed in line of masses, and was also a very creditable performance. The battalions were turned over to Lieut.-Col. Jasper E. Brady, who is temporarily in command of the regiment. After the regimental formation the "vets" under command of Brevet Brigadier-General Frothingham, marched with the president, General Frothingham, to the number of 150. As they took position the band rendered "Auld Lang Syne" in a very impressive manner. During the passage of the reviewing party the men in the ranks maintained their usual steadiness. The passage in review, as far as the alignment and step and distance were concerned, left nothing to be desired, but the salutes of the officers were not uniformly rendered, especially the commanding officer of the first battalion, who, at the second motion of present, held his sabre out at arm's length, and at right angles to his body, instead of in the direction of the right foot, with the hand at the hip, as prescribed in the drill regulations.

After passing in review the companies reformed for evening parade, in which ceremony each company paraded its own full strength, Co. A making the best appearance in point of numbers, having 28 files. The regimental formation for parade was in line, and was finely rendered, although somehow they forgot to open ranks, until near the close of the ceremony, when someone discovered the omission and ranks were opened on the quiet. During the parade a tablet was unveiled to the memory of two loyal comrades, who in 1898 laid down their lives in the service of their country, Corporal Clearance G. Davenport, Co. E, who died at Ponce, Porto Rico, while serving as Corporal in Co. F, U. S. Vol. Engineers, and Private Norman J. G. MacMillian, Co. A, who died at Santiago de Cuba while serving as a private in Co. M, 1st New York Vol. Infantry. The Chaplain, Dr. Lindsay Parker, made the address, in which he paid a glowing tribute to these two devoted heroes, and the National Guard in general. Co. E, Captain DeWitt Hamilton, was then called to the front and centre and presented with the Veterans' Trophy for excellence in shooting. General Frothingham doing the honors. The Veteran Association Recruiting Medals were also presented. The manual of arms in the parade was excellent.

The Twenty-third does not seem to have much confidence in the patriotism of its friends, for at the rendering of the "Star Spangled Banner" at retreat, and also when the Colors left the floor, the sentinels on guard in the galleries, who were acting as ushers, gave the signal to rise, but the signal was not needed, for the vast audience rose as if by magic, at the first note. After the close of the military part of the program the usual reception was held, followed by dancing.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The State camp at Peekskill, N. Y., will open for the season on June 1. The instruction will be conducted on the same lines as last year, viz., camp duty and march outs. Commands not on duty last year will be selected this season, and probably one or two that performed a tour last year. Two or more organizations will be detailed on duty at the same time. Application for the detail of the 13th Heavy Artillery Regiment to Fisher's Island has been made. Squadron A will be on duty at camp the opening week.

Col. William Everdell, the first colonel of the 23d New York Regiment, and other ex-captains will be tendered a review by Co. A of that command on the evening of April 3. Colonel Everdell was originally a member of Co. A, and with other veterans still retains an interest in it. After the military ceremonies there will be a vaudeville entertainment in the armory. Co. K will celebrate its closing drill on April 4 by a dance. The veterans have also been invited to attend.

The second annual revolver shooting match between the 1st Battalion, Naval Militia, and Squadron A, National Guard of New York, will be shot on April 6-13, the first match on board the New Hampshire and the second in the armory of Squadron A.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INQUIRER asks: "Please explain how and why the custom of sentencing a person to ninety-nine years' imprisonment came to be used and if there is a technicality involved?" Answer.—Under the Roman law in force in the Philippine Islands it is presumed to last for 100 years; hence life sentences of mature persons for 99 years.

F. C.—You are eligible under Sec. 4574, Revised Statutes, which says: "The superintendents of the national cemeteries shall be selected from meritorious and trustworthy soldiers, either commissioned officers or enlisted men of the Volunteer or Regular Army, who have been honorably mustered out or discharged from the service of the United States, and who may have been disabled for active service in the line of duty."

F. B. B. asks: "Has any order been issued regarding the position of company artificers at inspection? Do they fall in line of file closers and with or without arms?" Answer.—A company artificer falls in just as a private of the company does. We know of no order to the contrary.

S.—Capt. Isaac R. Dunkelberger, recently restored to the ranks of the Army by act of Congress and placed on the retired list, served with distinction during the Civil War, receiving two brevets, and was honorably mustered out Jan. 1, 1871.

M. C. B.—There is no "Battery L, 13th U. S. Artillery" in service, and there has not been an artillery regiment so numbered. Battery L, 3d U. S. Artillery (now 3d Company Coast Artillery) is stationed at Manila, P. I.

B. N.—There is no fixed time for a Regular soldier to serve in the Philippines, nor is there any law or order allowing a soldier credit on his term of enlistment to the extent of three months per year for each year he does not receive a furlough for that period. Furlough is a privilege accorded to good soldiers when the conditions of the service will permit.

C. F. H. asks: (1) "In battle exercises and the command 'to the charge, march,' is given, in what position is the piece held?" Answer.—Trail arms will be the best position. (2) "What style of chevrons are worn by non-commissioned officers of the U. S. Army on blue shirts?" Answer.—None authorized except when in the field in warm weather, when the ordinary chevrons may be worn on the sleeve of the blue shirt.

P. S.—Transfer to the Engineer Corps from private of

an infantry company is practicable. Consult your company commander, and he will tell you of the requirements and how to start your application.

H. L.—Congress has not considered any bill to pay these officers the balance between waiting orders and sea pay. You should make a claim to the Comptroller of the Treasury, who will settle your case.

R. B.—All recommendations for medals of honor for service in the Philippines have been referred to a board of Army officers now holding session in Manila. This board has not yet made any report. The additional pay accompanying a medal is only paid while in the Military Service. As soon as the above board reports this man will be notified, in case he gets medal. No restrictions as to nature of service such as mentioned in this letter.

G. L. G.—Apply to Messrs. Ridabock & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

C. H. F.—It is hard to say where you could obtain a picture of the U. S. revenue cutter Fessenden. You might get one from someone serving on her. At this writing no date has been assigned for the sailing of the 4th Vol. Inf. Watch the Army and Navy Journal.

E. D. F. asks: "Captain 'A' sends a lieutenant with party to a position one mile from camp, and while on the way to obey this order the lieutenant is stopped by Captain 'B,' who is junior in rank to Captain 'A.' Captain 'B' orders the lieutenant to another position. Should not the first order (of Captain 'A') be obeyed, and is Captain 'B' not exceeding his authority?" Answer.—Much would depend upon the nature of Captain 'B's' duties at the time of giving the counter order. It might, if he were on duty connected with the movement directed by Captain 'A,' be absolutely necessary for him to order a change, being nearer the scene of action. Explain further.

VOLUNTEER.—The date of sailing and arrival of all regiments of the U. S. Army in the Philippines were published in the Army and Navy Journal some time since, and we cannot republish the list now. We can inform you about any particular organization you desire information of.

H. E. S.—The order changing the artillery into a corps with the new designation of companies appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 16, page 256. Battery N, 2d Art., that was, is now the 3d Co. of Coast Artillery, and is stationed at Havana, Cuba.

J. H. McC.—The climate of Northern Luzon is healthy, but it is not yet sufficiently quieted that families of officers can reside there. Manila is cut in two by the Pasig River. The part north of the Pasig is in the Department of Northern Luzon; the part south in the Department of Southern Luzon.

J. B. F.—Make application for position of "packer" to Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Havana, March 21.

No deaths, period 10th to 29th.

WOOD.

Following deaths have occurred since last report: Dysentery—March 4, Co. D, 44th Vol. Inf., Sergt. William C. Perkins; Feb. 27, Co. A, 23d Inf., Patrick Melon; March 13, Co. M, 45th Vol. Inf., Henry J. Holly; Feb. 22, Co. E, 25th Vol. Inf., David B. Curry. Diarrhoea—March 9, Co. K, 45th Vol. Inf., Loyd F. Dempsey.

Died from wounds received in action—March 6, Battery C, 7th Art., William C. Morse. Drowned, body recovered—March 9, Co. I, 1st Vol. Inf., Fred M. Altmore; Feb. 26, Co. E, 2d Inf., John J. Jennings. Drowned bodies not recovered—March 2, Co. L, 25th Vol. Inf., William Stewart, Harry L. Hawley, Corp. William Boyle, John Blumm; Feb. 10, Co. E, 4th Vol. Inf., Garfield Henderson.

Suicide—March 1, Co. E, 29th Vol. Inf., Corp. Horace D. Smith. Gastritis—March 7, Co. D, 2d Inf., Frank Chaplewski. Pulmonary oedema—March 14, Co. F, 14th Inf., Oscar Carlson. Pneumonia—March 11, Co. E, 39th Vol. Inf., Pearley W. Moyer. Endocarditis—March 6, Co. C, 19th Inf., Lewis Feil. Uraemia—March 7, Co. D, 12th Inf., Corp. Patrick Jackson.

Killed by accident—March 2, Troop D, 9th Cav., 1st Sergt. Charles H. Roper; Feb. 3, Co. I, 23d Inf., Thomas Murphy; Co. B, 2d Inf., Michael J. Hurley. Killed by comrade—March 10, Co. C, 13th Inf., Steven Buziak. Fractured skull—March 13, Co. I, 5th Inf., Corp. Herman Ehrich.

MACARTHUR.

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MACARTHUR.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and absolutely free from alum, lime and ammonia

LEE AND THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

(From the Augusta Chronicle.)

A despatch from Charlottesville, Va., states that Gen. Thomas L. Rosser is now engaged in writing for publication a series of letters on "The Battle of Gettysburg." The General severely criticizes General Lee and says: "Lee will be held responsible at the bar of history for his fatal blunder."

We have read many contributions, and to the extent of our ability formed an opinion from some characteristic interviews. We came to the conclusion that the report of General Newton, on the Federal side, was the most comprehensive and likely solution of the whole problem, and a statement we subsequently procured from one of the most eminent actors in that bloody drama confirmed General Newton's theory. This General, in brief, declared that the battle was initially lost when the Confederate commander, in the first day's fight, neglected, after driving the advance of the Northern Army from the field, to immediately occupy the heights around the town.

The Confederate commander, General Early, had orders, as we understand, to "occupy Gettysburg." He seems to have too literally construed these orders. It would seem that the occupation of Gettysburg meant not the town, but the heights commanding it. This view was presented to one of our great generals, still living, who was conspicuous in the first day's fight, and he substantially said: "You are right. General Hays and I begged the General in command to let us occupy the heights and he would not do so, giving reasons therefor which did not satisfy us. We could have held the heights and forced Meade to assail us or retreat. As it was, the Federal Armies were allowed to occupy the heights, and we had to attack them under the greatest disadvantage."

Major Kyd Douglass, of Maryland, when asked by the Comte de Paris, who served on the Northern side, to briefly give his view of the Gettysburg reverse, said: "It happened because Stonewall Jackson was dead," meaning presumably that had Jackson been alive and commanding Lee's advance he would never have allowed the Northern forces to occupy the heights around Gettysburg, after a victory, but instantly seized them.

If these theories be correct, the battle of Gettysburg was not primarily lost on account of blundering by General Lee, but because he had no Stonewall Jackson to grasp and maintain the key of the whole situation.

Brain-workers and nervous people know the beneficial effects derived from the use of the genuine DR. SIEGERT'S Angostura Bitters.—Advt.

BORN.

ALLEN.—At Fort Hamilton, N. Y., on March 23, 1901, to the wife of Capt. S. E. Allen, Art. Corps, a daughter.

GILMARTIN.—At New York, March 16, 1901, to the wife of Chief Gunner M. W. Gilmartin, U. S. N., a daughter.

MARRIED.

BROWN—LESTRADE.—At New York City, March 23, 1901, Lieut. Lawrence C. Brown, Art. Corps, U. S. A., to Miss Ethel D. Lestrade.

DOUGHERTY—AH FONG.—At Manila, March 24, Lieut. Andrew J. Dougherty, 17th U. S. Inf., to Miss Martha Ah Fong.

LATROBE—PONCE.—At San Juan, P. R., March 19, 1901, Capt. Osman Latrobe, Porto Rico Regiment, to Señorita Maria Ponce.

SMITH—EGERTON.—At 1616 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md., March 27, 1901, Lieut. Walter Driscoll Smith, 6th U. S. Cav., to Miss Florence Beverly Egerton.

DIED.

BAKER.—At Watertown, Mass., March 20, 1901, Lieut. Henry Ripley Baker, U. S. Navy, retired.

BLACK.—At the Hotel Avenal, Cincinnati, O., March 26, 1901, Mrs. Cornelia De Peyster Black, widow of Col. Henry M. Black, U. S. Army, and mother of the wives of Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A., and Major J. R. Clagett, 2d U. S. Inf. Interment at West Point.

BROOKS.—At Norfolk, Va., March 24, 1901, Mrs. Brooks, widow of Preston S. Brooks, who was a captain in the regiment of South Carolina Volunteers during the Mexican War and afterwards Member of Congress.

DOW.—At Pasadena, Fla., March 26, Capt. W. C. Dow, 43d U. S. V. Inf.

HAMMATT.—At Boston, Mass., on March 22, 1901, in the 83d year of her age, Anna Frances Hammatt, widow of the late Edward F. Hodges and mother of Capt. H. F. Hodges, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

JAMES.—At Palm Beach, Fla., March 24, 1901, Col. Edward C. James, one of the leading members of the New York Bar, colonel of the 106th New York Vol. during the Civil War, and grandson, on his mother's side, of Christopher Ripley, who was captain, 37th U. S. Inf., from 1813 to 1815.

MCDOUGALL.—At Indianapolis, Ind., March 19, 1901, George P. McDougall, late 6th U. S. Inf., of heart disease.

MULLAY.—At Manila, P. I., March 23, 1901, of typhoid fever, Capt. William H. Mullay, U. S. Inf.

MYERS.—At Jacksonville, Fla., March 20, 1901, Henry Myers, formerly purser, U. S. Navy.

NICHOLAS.—At Babylon, Long Island, N. Y., March 24, 1901, Harry Ingersoll Nicholas, of New York, son of the late Capt. John S. Nicholas, U. S. N.

PALFREY.—At Hammond, La., March 19, 1901, Col. Edward A. Palfrey, formerly 1st lieutenant, 7th U. S. Inf.

PITMAN.—At Augusta Arsenal, Ga., March 18, 1901, L. E. Pitman, wife of Major John Pitman, U. S. A., and daughter of the late Col. Joseph C. Plympton, U. S. A.

RATHBONE.—At Albany, N. Y., March 20, 1901, Gen. John F. Rathbone, formerly general officer, N. G. N. Y., and adjutant general of New York under Gov. John A. Dix.

STIVERS.—At Dayton, O., March 18, Mrs. Gertrude Paul Stivers, wife of Capt. Charles B. Stivers, U. S. A., retired, and daughter of the late Gen. G. R. Paul.

VAN VLIET.—At Washington, D. C., March 28, Brevet Major Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, colonel, U. S. A., retired.

WOODRUFF.—At Manila, P. I., on March 24, 1901, Virginia, youngest daughter of Col. C. A. Woodruff, A. C. G. S., U. S. Army, aged 11 years, 8 months.

Stomach troubles brought on by heat or overwork and change of climate quickly cured by BOKER'S BITTERS.

1 to 2 pounds each week increase in flesh.

Malt-Nutrine strengthens and nourishes. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters, lighten work and lessen worry—At grocers and druggists.

GENERAL SHERMAN AS A GRAND MARSHAL.

The Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post" in its "Letters from a Congressman's Wife," tells the following story of General Sherman: "During the preparations for an inaugural, some years ago, the parade was given over to General Sherman for his sole management, and it was known to be in such able hands that no one thought to keep an eye on the General to see what he was about. When it was within a short time of March 4 complaints began to pour in from all parts of the country to the Chairman of the Inaugural Committee. They came from Governors of States, from militia companies, from civic organizations, from harmony lodges and from business men. The Inaugural Committee hastened around to interview General Sherman and find out what the hitch was. They were horrified to find that he had not made one single effort for any display save for that of the Regular troops.

"Why, bless my soul, gentlemen!" exclaimed the astonished General when he was remonstrated with; "no one will care to look at militia or civic organizations when the Regulars are by. I never considered 'em at all."

Apropos of this, the reception of the Regulars at Madison Square Garden, New York, which we refer to elsewhere, shows that General Sherman was not far wrong in believing that the public has a warm spot in its heart for the Regulars.

Ambitious men who desire to obtain better positions should investigate the free scholarship offer made in another column by the American School of Correspondence, Boston, Mass. This school has among its instructors men who are regular teachers in several of the great technical schools of Boston, and has unusual advantages for teaching the theory of trades and engineer-

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blanks sent on application.

ing professions. The course of study outlined is attractive, and experience has shown that no other method so fully meets the requirements for men who have but little time for study as that of teaching by mail.

Writing of the automobile in war, in "Ainslee's" for April, Edward Emerson, Jr., says that in France experiments have been carried on for the last three years with the Scott automobile, a steam wagon of twenty-seven horse-power, weighing only six thousand pounds, which can carry four thousand pounds and draw another load of twelve thousand pounds at a rate of five miles an hour. One of these wagons has gone thirty miles an hour under a full load without putting on water or coal.

The "Russi Invalid" prints a number of details of excellent marches executed by Russian troops in Manchuria, and especially by a column of Trans-Balkan Cossacks. During long marches over a total length of from 1,800 to 2,125 miles, the average distance made good on each marching day by four battalions of infantry were 18, 22, 20 and 21 miles respectively. Details are given of the performance of a battery of Cossack artillery, which during 31 days it was in the field was on the move for 29 days, marching on an average 27 miles a day.

"The following little piece of proverbial philosophy may be of interest to the professors evicted from Cooper's Hill," says the "United Service Gazette." A high official of the War Office laid it down that a man had no business to meddle with science. "My father," he said, "was a scientific man, his name and work were known all over Europe, and the Government bought him for six hundred pounds a year." "And what do you get?" asked his friend. "Oh, I get a thousand; but then I'm only a d—d clerk."

We have received from Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C., the following list of patents granted March 19: Anchor, pivoted, W. L. Beyers; bont-detaching apparatus, F. S. Pett; cement for ships' bottoms, A. Johansen; fireman sight, J. C. Brougher; magazine charging clip, G. Roth and C. Krucka; rudder, temporary, N. Salvensen; ship construction, J. Gayley; torpedoes, submersion, regulating gear for, A. J. Van Stockum.

In arranging for their spring gardening, our readers should not fail to write for the annual catalogue of James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., which describes the complete line of seeds carried by this house.

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COALING RECORDS IN THE ENGLISH NAVY.

(From the London Times of Feb. 9.)

The five battleships constituting the Portsmouth Division of the Channel Squadron have completed coaling under the new conditions that have been introduced since Commander Heathcote took over, with the assistance of a chief boatswain, the control of the coaling depot, and it has been clearly demonstrated that in the winter any ship demanding anything up to 1,500 tons, or even more, can be supplied during one day's daylight. To effect this three cranes were kept at work on the shore side, and on the water side were two Temperley vessels with two transporters in each. The question, therefore, arose whether the crew could stow the coal as rapidly as it could be shipped. It was further determined to give, as far as possible, each ship the same chance, but this condition could not be fully observed, for while four of the vessels coaled in daylight, the Prince George had three hours of artificial light; namely, from 5:30 to 8:30 P. M. In each case, however, every detail of the operation was carried out by the ships' companies, the only outside assistance being rendered by the dockyardmen who worked the winches on shore. The work even to bringing the lighters alongside and the running of the coal to the cranes was performed entirely by the crews. So keen was the competition that not only lieutenants, but chaplains, surgeons, and paymasters threw themselves into the work, and wheeled their loads with the energy and rapidity of stokers. The following is a return of the operations on the five ships:

Ship and date.	Tons.	Hours.	Average.
Hannibal, Jan. 14.....	943	5h 45m	170.0
Prince George, Jan. 25.....	1,220	6h 30m	187.7
Resolution, Jan. 28.....	1,215	7h 10m	169.5
Majestic, Feb. 4.....	1,230	5h 50m	200.3
Mars, Feb. 6.....	1,070	5h 15m	203.8

Up to four o'clock in the afternoon, or about an hour before coaling ceased, the Mars had averaged 218 tons an hour, but at this point the fuel accumulated on deck, the men below being unable to trim it as rapidly as it was sent down; and though this broke down her average she for the present holds the record so far as the Portsmouth Division of the Channel Squadron is concerned. It should be mentioned that the competition was instituted without any advice or recommendation from the Admiralty, but in order that Commander Heathcote, who has relieved the dockyard store-officer of the responsibility, might obtain information for his guidance in the event of an emergency arising.

In this connection it should be noted that there were seven winches in use which makes the hourly average per winch vary from 24.2 tons per hour for the Resolution to 29.1 for the Mars. The best record for the Mars is 31.1 tons per hour per winch, though another account gives as her best hour's work 238 tons or 34 tons per hour per winch. These ships carry an average complement of 44 officers (excluding the cap-

tains and commander-in-chief and staff), and each 757 men, except the Resolution, which carries 712 men.

In the last year of her commission the Texas, which has but two booms and winches (and used nothing else) took in 70 tons an hour and frequently 60 tons per hour for several hours, when there was plenty of space in the bunkers. She is not well fitted for rapid coaling and could not stow much more than this amount excepting when her bunkers are quite empty. In the case of the Iowa, reported in April, 1900, her best average for three hours was 163.5 tons per hour, but it would appear that there were ten whips in use, of which, no doubt, some had to be worked by hand, but the number of winches used is not stated.

FILIPINO COURAGE IN A CHARGE.

That the Filipinos do not always run away at the first fire is shown by the letter written by Corporal Peter Shields, Troop L, 3d Cav., to John C. Febiger, Jr., of New Orleans, father of the late Lieut. George L. Febiger, 33d Vol. Inf., who was recently killed in the battle of Cusucus, Northwestern Luzon, which has already been described in our columns. Corporal Shields took so commendable a part in the conflict that he was recommended for a certificate of merit by Lieut. G. V. Heidt, 3d Cav. Corporal Shields at a critical juncture took command of a demoralized detachment, which he handled with success. He got the men behind a bank along a drainage ditch which was itself behind a bamboo hedge. It was here that the rebels gave a superb exhibition of courage, which is thus spoken of in Corporal Shields's letter:

"Scarcely had we thus formed when the Filipinos charged upon us with redoubled fury, and it is no exaggeration to say that we piled them up six feet in depth while they were hacking down the hedge with their bolos, trying to get at us. Three times did the enemy charge against us, and three times did we let loose our magazine guns with the same deadly effect. Then the insurgents retreated slightly. Lieutenant Heidt came up and took charge and we continued our retreat back to Narvacan in good order."

Col. M. D. Cronin (Capt., 25th Inf.) commanding the 33d, writing to Mr. Febiger, places the rebel force at between 500 and 1,000 riflemen, while the bolomen were 2,000 strong. They were commanded by Col. Juan Villamor, one of the most intelligent of the rebel leaders in Northwestern Luzon. This horde caught the American force of 100 men (60 from Troop L, 3d Cav., and 40 from Co. H, 33d Vol. Inf.) in a canyon with steep sides, but in spite of Villamor's "expending his men recklessly in the effort to capture Lieutenant Febiger's command," as Colonel Cronin expressively puts it, the Americans were able to cut their way out. Lieutenant Febiger, though his situation seemed hopeless, refused to surrender when called upon by the rebel commander and refused even to leave the canyon till he had found the company's surgeon, Dr. Bath, who later was found to have been captured. The Lieutenant was making a hasty search along the canyon for the surgeon when he met his death. A bullet passed through his thigh and into his horse. The animal fell and the enemy rushed in. Lieutenant Febiger brought two or three of them down with his revolver, but was almost immediately killed by a sword cut and bullets. This was one of the most fiercely fought conflicts of the Philippine insurrection. The men in Lieutenant Febiger's isolated detachment numbered twelve, and with clubbed guns fought hard to hold his body, but were driven back. Lieutenant Heidt closed up the column, secured Febiger's body and put it on a horse. The rebels charged again, and the horse broke loose and disappeared in the rapidly falling darkness. The commanding officer at Narvacan brought in the body two days later, and it was buried with full military honors in the churchyard at Narvacan.

The London "Times" of March 4 publishes this extract from its issue of a century earlier; viz: March 4, 1801: Among the numerous inquiries made after the sovereign's health the following card was left: "Captain Blake of the Grenadiers, George street, Westminster, in the regiment of Col. Murray at the battle of Preston Pans, in the year 1745—left among the dead in the field of action, with no less than eleven wounds, one so capital as to carry away three inches of his skull—preserved fifty-six years to salute the event and enabled by gracious protection to make his personal enquiry after his majesty's health."

DIDN'T KNOW HIS BROTHER.

In a letter from Mr. Bennett Burleigh, published in the London "Daily Telegraph," there is the following story: "Two officers, new arrivals from different parts up-country, rather lonely and bored, were loungingly awaiting luncheon. 'Let's sit together,' said the elder to the younger. 'Thank you; oh, I shall be glad,' replied the junior. When they had taken off the keen edge of their wild appetites and become solemnly chatty, after our English military manner, said the senior, in a burst of confidence, over his inspiring whisky-and-soda, 'Do you know, I rather like you, and there's something about you seems familiar, as if we had met before. I'm Major S— of the Blanks.' 'Hello! are you? I thought so; and I'm Lieutenant S—, of —'s Staff, just joined—your youngest brother.' There was an unrehearsed scene as the two khaki-clad warriors sprang to their feet and bounded each other's backs, shook hands, and figuratively, or as far as our race can—fell upon each other's neck and wept tears of joy. They had not met for years, and the baby brother had meantime sprouted into a tall youth with an incipient moustache."

This recalls the story of the busy New York man who dropped in one day on a gentleman bearing the same name as himself who had an office in the same tall tower building. "Your name is Brown," said the visitor. "Yes." "Well, my name is Brown, too. I am your brother. I have been in this building for four years with you and have been intending to drop in on you some leisure day. How are you, old fellow?"

HOW TO PROVIDE FOR THE ARTILLERY.

To the Editor Army and Navy Journal:

Owing to the unfortunate phraseology of the recent bill for the reorganization of the Army, and the interpretation thereof by the Secretary of War, it seems that the Artillery Corps will suffer by loss of rank as compared with other branches of the Service. Without going into the legal merits of the controversy, which the Administration are compelled to consider, and assuming as granted that such injustice to the Artillery was never intended by the framers of the law, a happy solution of the difficulty suggests itself which would enable the authorities to place the Artillery on an equal basis as to rank with the other branches of the Service, and at the same time work injustice to none.

This plan would be as follows, viz: Select those officers at the head of the lists of the various ranks of the Artillery Corps who were the provisions of Army Reorganization bill as regards the Artillery to go into effect at once) would be promoted immediately, and give those officers in each instance the preference in promotion and assignment to the staff corps for details for the next four years. This will give those officers the rank and date of commission that they would be entitled to in their own branch of Service, could they be promoted therein at once, and before their details expire they will, by operation of the law, have received their promotions in their own branch of the Service to the rank that they temporarily hold in the staff corps, and can hold their proper position in relative rank by virtue of the date of their commissions in the staff corps. When the details of these said officers expire, then these same details can be apportioned amongst the officers of the Artillery Corps and Infantry in the proper and normal ratio, as by this time the law will have fully operated as regards the Artillery.

JUSTICE.

Cassier's Magazine tells of an explosion caused in a silver mine by the heating by the thermodynamic action of compression of the vapors of petroleum given off by oil of too light a quality used for lubrication in too large quantities. The use of effective methods of cooling the compressor cylinder and the employment of lubricating oils of high flashing point constitute the preventives.

The census of India, which has just been completed, shows a population of 294,000,000, an apparent increase of 7,000,000 in ten years, due, in reality, to improved methods of taking the census. Owing to the two famines that have raged since the last census was taken and the mortality from disease, there has been a great decline in the birth rate, and the population has for the first time remained stationary.

Admiral von Tirpitz, Naval Secretary, declared in the Reichstag on March 1 that he still adhered to his unfavorable opinion regarding submarine boats, and that the German Naval Department would not construct any.

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THE LATE LIEUTENANT MORRISON.

In a letter dated Panay Cavalry Barracks, P. I., Jan. 21, Captain and Adjutant Geo. H. Cameron, 4th Cav., writes a touching letter to Lieut. Col. John A. Kress, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., father-in-law of Lieut. John Morrison, Jr., 4th Cav., reciting the incidents attending that young officer's death in battle on June 18, which was described in our issue of March 16. After Lieutenant Morrison, with his revolver, had wounded a native, who sank behind a dyke, Private Lohmeier cautioned Lieutenant Morrison that the native was raising his rifle. Morrison, however, continued to charge, and when at only a few paces distance again leveled his pistol. The two shots rang out simultaneously. Lohmeier said afterwards that the Lieutenant leaned forward in his saddle for some time, as if looking at the native, and then gently fell from his horse. He grasped the dyke and partially raised himself. Sergeant O'Banion, who had risen up, asked if he was hurt. Morrison answered, "Yes, Sergeant," and endeavored to say more but was unable to do so, expiring almost immediately. A Krag bullet had pierced his heart. In the afternoon of Jan. 21 the funeral was held at Manila, the full honors of a regimental funeral being given, the band, escort with caisson, all the regimental officers, and all available men being present. The service by Chaplain Walkley was most impressive. The coffin was literally buried under the flowers that had been sent by loving comrades and friends.

Captain Cameron writes this feeling tribute: "His death is to me, personally, the severest blow, as I knew him probably better than any of the officers of the regiment. I was his instructor at the Military Academy and was immediately attracted to him by his manly, earnest, straightforward character. He had made but one impression on us all, however—that of a brilliant officer, keen in sense of duty and propriety, of mature, sound judgment, quick discernment and fearless principles. His genial and uncomplaining disposition made him friends everywhere. The officers of this regiment fully appreciate your loss, and extend to his beloved wife all the heartfelt sympathy that naturally flows from those who have loved ones at home and know not when their turn will come."

The remains of Lieutenant Morrison were brought to the United States on the transport Indiana and were buried on March 12 at Hendrick, Iowa, the home of his parents. The Lieutenant left a widow and a daughter, aged two years, who reside with Mrs. Morrison's parents, Colonel and Mrs. Kress, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

POETRY IN THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

We notice that Lieut. Col. J. R. McGinness, Ordnance Officer, Division of the Philippines, has taken

into his employ in Manila a number of Filipinos, some of whom are real poets. The Colonel's natural facility of speech is likely to receive a brilliant oriental coloring through association with them and when he returns to us he may speak only in flowing metaphors as soft as the murmur of the Pasig's waves. We are moved to this pleasant reflection by reading in the Manila "Times" the report of an address of a Filipino to a hundred of his fellow employees of the Ordnance Department just after they had been sworn into Uncle Sam's service. The orator said:

"Filipinos: This is the hour in which the light spreads itself over the fields like a mantle of gold; when the ancient trees, with their clinging parasites, lazily move their great crowns in the breath of the early breeze; when the shrubs greet the day with the delicious odors of their flowers, on whose tendrils the dew has left a pearl which the sun turns into a beautiful gift from a serene night of love; when the birds raise, in concerted choir, their hymn of praise; in short, all nature salutes the father of life, the luminous representation of the Creator of the world. Now that we have had the happiness of being gathered under the starry banner, do not doubt, Filipinos, that the grand republic of America is that which will conduct us, be it late or early, to the moral and material good of these Islands. Therefore, you who have signed and sworn your fealty to this grand nation, join with me in crying: Long live the starry banner! Long live our Colonel! Long live our Lieutenant! Long live AMERICA!"

While the Colonel is to be congratulated upon having such a loyal body of men working under his direction, it is to be hoped that he will not turn loose such a poetical gentleman on his next annual report. The Manila "Times" says of Colonel McGinness: "We hear from good authority that the colonel's chief, on being asked to relieve him for some post in the States, said: 'The Colonel is doing very well in Manila, so well, in fact, that there is no job in America big enough for him.' Such commendation is very rare, and is therefore doubly precious."

The "News," of Aparri, Luzon, the 16th Inf. journal, said in its issue of Feb. 2: "The recruiting of Company D of the battalion of Filipino scouts began last week at this place and is progressing finely, and more than one hundred men have been examined and accepted, and Battalion Sergeant Major Kitchell and Sergeant Davis have been in Abulug the past week finishing up the work. Large numbers of the natives are applying for admission into the organization, but only a small percentage of the applicants are accepted, as only the most suitable and healthiest men are taken. Lieutenant Hayes and his assistants have begun recruiting for Company C at Tugugarao, and have had the best of success in their efforts. Sgt. Moses T. Barlow, Company D, and Corp. W. Booth, Company B, 16th Inf., have been detailed to assist in the work of organizing Company A of the native scouts."

An Indianapolis dispatch of March 13 says: "Frank W. Vaille, who has just returned from the Philippines, where he was Director General of Posts, in speaking of Philippine affairs here to-day said General Otis had told him he did not want to capture Aguinaldo. 'It is better for him to be in the bush,' Mr. Vaille quotes General Otis as saying, 'than for him to be in the hands of the American Army, posing as a martyr.'

So far from objecting to the drinking of wine the French authorities furnish it to their soldiers and a vote to increase the wine ration has been passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Buffalo,
N. Y., March 21, 1901. Sealed proposals
in duplicate for construction of concrete
superstructure on breakwater at Buf-
falo, N. Y., will be received here until
11 a. m., April 5, 1901, and then opened.
Information furnished on application. T.
W. Symons, Major, Engrs.

AN EASY MARK FOR HAZERS.

(C. T. Brady, in Lippincott's.)

Bird was a big, broad-shouldered, good-humored boy, full of fun and able to enjoy a jest as much as any one, but socially he was painfully shy and timid. He would have tackled a wildcat much more cheerfully than he would have addressed a lady—meaning no disrespect to the lady, of course—and the newness and strangeness of the Naval Academy filled him with unutterable awe. As he said, he had "never seen such a great city as Annapolis before, because he had never been farther than seven miles from Darien in his life."

The indefinite nature of the authority exercised by the upper-class men, his inability to distinguish an officer from a cadet, and his natural bashfulness made Bird an easy mark. For instance, when he was asked by certain bold spirits what he came to the Academy for, he replied honestly, "To fit myself to serve my country," and when, with biting sarcasm, the inquiry was put to him as to what he could do to serve his country, he answered simply, in default of anything else, that he could die for it, he supposed, with a touch of his hardy ancestry permeating his reply, he was dumbfounded to be greeted with shouts of derisive laughter and suggestions that he was probably right, that his death would be the best thing that could possibly happen for his country, and that he would better begin the process of dying immediately. He was sure when the study call sounded and they left him alone that they were right, and so far as he was concerned, he was so miserable that he had no objections to offer.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. sail as follows: Hong Kong, Maru, April 9; China, April 17; Dord, April 25; Nippon Maru, May 3; Coptic, May 21; American Maru, May 29; City of Peking, June 6. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Fran-

cisco on the following dates for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney: Venturn, April 17; Sierra, May 4.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co. sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong: Empress of Japan, April 15; Empress of China, May 6. For Honolulu and Sydney: Miowern, April 5; Aorangi, May 3; Warrimoo, May 31.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co. leave as follows: Tacoma, April 11, and Duke of Fife, April 25; Queen Adelaide, May, 8.

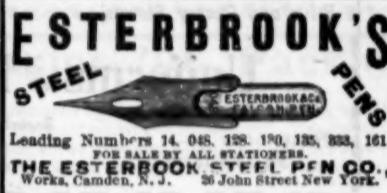
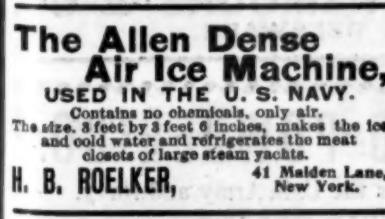
The directors of the National Biscuit Company have offered to their employees the opportunity of purchasing the company's preferred stock as an investment for their savings. The purchases can be made in installments from the managers of the different plants. The first partial payment must accompany the application and thereafter payments may be made in the sum of \$5.00 or any multiple thereof. Interest will be allowed on each partial payment at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The ownership of the share does not pass to the employee until full payment is made, but any dividends declared between the time the application is filed and first payment made and the time of making the final payment will be credited to the employee. If the employee allows six consecutive months to elapse without making a partial payment interest will cease to accrue and the sum due will be returned on application. The company reserves the right to cancel the agreement if, after two years, full payment has not been made for any share. It is believed that by thus opening the way for the investment of their employees' earnings in the business a greater community of interest will be fostered which will work for the benefit of all concerned.

Major W. C. Brown, 42d Vol. Inf., demonstrated his accuracy in pistol fire on Jan. 25 in a scout with General Funston when Lieut. Col. Tomas Tagunton, who had been held responsible for nearly all the assassinations that had taken place in and about the Candaba

Swamp, in the vicinity of San Isidro, fell before his revolver. Major Brown has been Acting Inspector General of the district under command of Gen. Funston. The latter, accompanied by Major Brown, his aid Lieutenant Mitchell, Lieutenant Sheldon, 22d Inf.; A. A. Surg. Chamberlain, and 25 enlisted men left San Isidro at daybreak of Jan. 25 for a scout. In the afternoon on Malimba river, near the north end of Candaba swamp, a band of about thirty insurgents under the notorious Lieut.-Col. Tomas Tagunton, was encountered. Owing to a deep ravine and high grass, Funston's men were badly hampered in their attack but finally forced the brigands to retreat. Tagunton in attempting to escape was shot and killed by Major Brown, with one of the new Colts automatic pistols at 75 yards.

The April number of "The Smart Set" is crowded with articles and stories that command public interest. The leading novelette is entitled "The Taming of Sylvia," and is by Elizabeth Duer, who is perhaps better known to Knickerbocker society as Mrs. James G. King Duer. Julien Gordon (Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger) contributes a long short story, "In Palace Gardens," that was awarded \$250 in the recent prize contest in this magazine. Another article is "The Lovers of the World," by Edgar Saltus. There are stories by Mrs. Poultney Bigelow, Clinton Ross, Douglas St. George Huntington, Guy Somerville, Francis M. Livingston, Kate Jordan, Katharine De Wolf, Marvin Dana and H. A. Keays. The number is especially rich in verse.

Rear Admiral Van Reypen, Surgeon General of the Navy, has prepared an interesting statement showing that there were more casualties in the United States Navy during the recent trouble in China than there were during the entire Spanish-American War. The greatest number of casualties came from gunshot wounds. The cases of heat stroke also ran high, with two deaths, eleven serious cases, short of death, and many minor ones. The entire number of gunshot wounds was ninety-six.



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